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PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

Louisiana Historical Society

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

La.

V. 3

VOLUME III

NEW ORLEANS:

PUBLISHED BY THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1902-1903

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PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
Louisiana Historical Society,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Reception of PRESIDENT WM. McKINLEY at the Cabildo,
New Orleans, May 2nd, 1901.

VOL. III. PART I.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

PUBLISHED BY THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1902.

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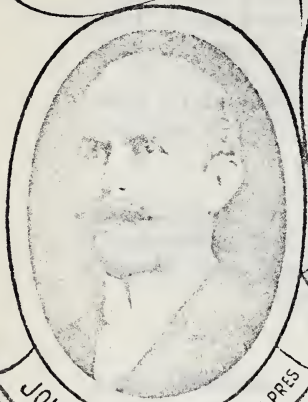
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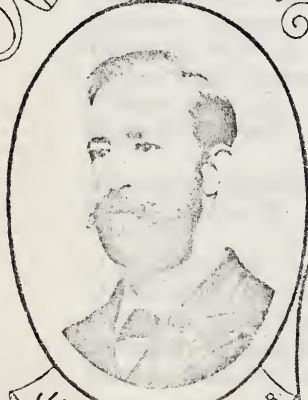
PRESIDENT ALCEE FORTIER.



JAMES S. ZACHARIE, 2nd VICE PRES.



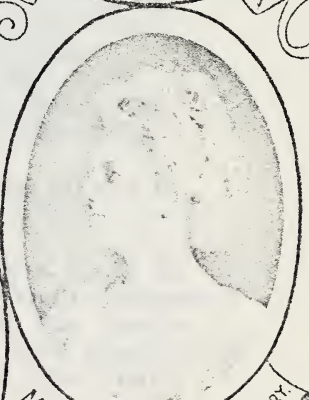
JOHN R. FICKLEN, 1st VICE PRES.



J.W. CRUZAT, TREASURER.



C.G. GILL, ASST. SECRETARY.



MISS GRACE KING, SECRETARY.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

—OF THE—

LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, MAY 2ND, 1901.

Prof. Alcée Fortier, D. Lt.	President.
Prof. John Rose Ficklen, B. Let.,	First Vice-President.
Hon. James S. Zacharie	Second Vice-President.
J. W. Cruzat, Esq.	Treasurer.
Miss Grace King	Secretary.
Charles G. Gill, Ph. D.	Asst. Secretary.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

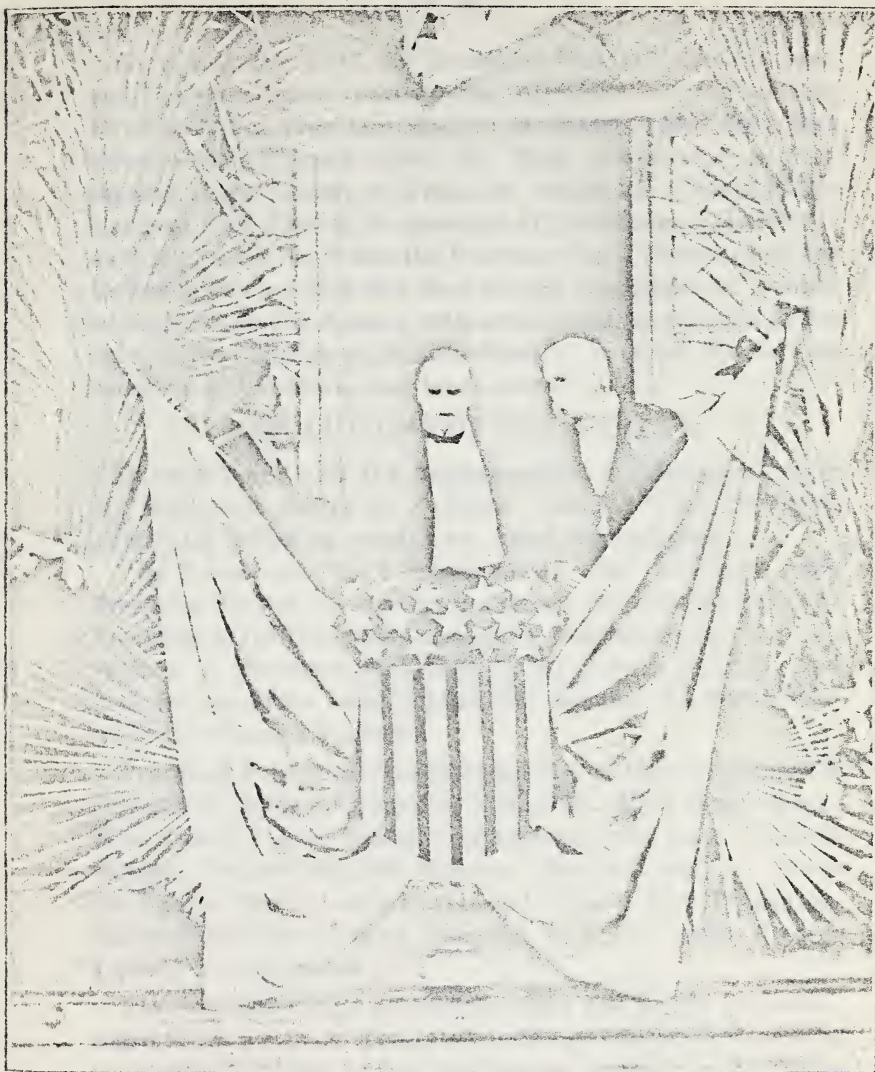
Heard, Gov. W. W.	Pa'mer, Rev. Benjamin M.
Capdevielle, Hon. Paul	Foster, Hon. Murphy J.
Carroll, Rev. Mother Austin	Vignaud, Hon. Henry
Chapelle, Most Rev. Archbishop	

MEMBERS.

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Augustin, James M.	
Backus, Dr. Samuel H.	Baker, Page M.
Baldwin, Mrs. Albert	Baldwin, Albert, Jr.
Baldwin, Henry F.	Baldwin, Mrs. H. F.
Baldwin, John P.	Beer, William
Beyer, Prof. George F.	Blake, Mrs. F. P.
Breaux, Gus. A.	Browne, Richard H.
Bruenn, Bernard	Burton, Mrs. I. H.
Bush, Louis	
Chambers, Prof. Henry E.	Claiborne, Charles F.
Couret, John F.	Cruzat, J. W.
Cusachs, Gaspar	
Dart, Henry P.	Davis, Mrs. M. E. M.
Deiler, Prof. J. Hanno	De la Vergne, Hugues J.
Denegre, Miss Amélie	Denegre, Mrs. George
Denegre, Walter D.	Dixon, Prof. Brandt V. B.
Dupré, Hon. H. Garland	Dymond, Hon. John
Elder, Mrs. Susan B.	
Farrar, Edgar H.	Favrot, Charles A.
Favrot, Henry L.	Fenner, Judge Charles E.
Ficklen, Prof. John R.	Forman, Benjamin R.
Fortier, Prof. Alcée	Fortier, Mrs. L. Augustin
Gill, Charles G.	Graham, Lewis
Graham, Mrs. L.	Grima, Edgar
Gill, Prof. Henry M.	
Harrod, Benjamin M.	Hart, William O.
Heller, Rev. Max	Hill, James D.
Howe, Hon. Wm. W.	Hughes, Wm. L.
Hyman, Hon. Thomas McC.	

MEMBERS—Continued.

Johnson, B. F.	Johnston, Mrs. Wm. Preston
Joubert, Leon	Kernion, Geo. C. H.
Kenner, Huddleston	King, Miss Grace
King, Judge Fred D.	Kohn, Gustave
King, Miss N.	King, Miss A.
LeBeuf, Dr. Louis G.	Leovy, H. J.
Livaudais, Alfred J.	Lewis, Dr. Ernest S.
Low, Clarence F.	Livaudais, Louis A.
Madison, Charles T.	Lyons, I. L.
Massardier, Rev. John M.	Manuing, Edward T.
Merrick, Edwin T.	Matas, Dr. Rudolph
Minor, Miss Kate	Meyer, Hon. Adolph
McConnell, James, Jr.	Mitchell, A. J.
McIlhenny, Miss Sadie	McLoughlin, James J.
Newman, Hart	
Phillips, John W.	Pierson, Edward
Preot, George C.	
Renshaw, Henry	Richardson, Mrs. Ida
Rightor, Henry.	
Saylor, H. L.	Sessums, Rt. Rev. Davis
Seymour, William H.	Shaffer, John D.
Soniat, Charles T.	Soniat, Gustave V.
Soniat, Leonce M.	Spearing, J. Zach
Suchon, Dr. Edmond	
Tassin, Prof. J. S.	Thompson, Thomas P.
Tullis, Robert L.	Titche, Bernard
Vaught, Mrs. Mary A.	Viosca, P. Percy
Von Phul, William	
Waddill, Frank	Waguespack, William J.
Walmsley, Robert M.	Wells, Rev. Chas. F.
Whitney, Morgan	Williams, Espy
Young, George W.	Zacharie, Hon. James S.



"I have the great honor in standing on this historic ground to receive the greetings of my countrymen, and to recall the fact that here, nearly a hundred years ago, the great transaction took place that dedicated a larger area than the original thirteen states to liberty and union forever."

W. W. HEARD, Wm. MCKINLEY, PAUL CAPDEVIELLE,
Gov. of Louisiana. President of the United States. Mayor of New Orleans.

On April 10th, 1901, the Louisiana Historical Society met, and Professor Alcée Fortier, the president, announced that His Excellency President William McKinley would visit New Orleans about April 30th, the 98th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris, by which the United States acquired from France the province of Louisiana. The President suggested, as it was the first time that a president of the United States in office had ever visited Louisiana, he should be received by the Society with appropriate ceremonies at the old Cabildo building on Jackson Square, in which the various transfers of Louisiana had taken place.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

In accordance with the announcement of President Fortier the Honorable James S. Zacharie, Second Vice-President, offered the following resolution which was adopted:

"Be it resolved, that a committee of nine members, with President Fortier, ex-officio a member, be appointed by the President of the Society to arrange a programme for the reception of President McKinley on his visit to the city, and that the committee have full powers, and that the Society defray the necessary expenses.

President Fortier thereupon appointed as the committee the Honorable James S. Zacharie, chairman, Miss Grace King, Miss Amélie Marie Denègre, Professor John Rose Ficklen, Messrs. Thomas McCaleb Hyman, Charles Theodore Soulat Du Fossat, Henry Louis Favrot and Thomas Paul Thompson. Subsequently Mr. Favrot resigned and Dr. Louis George LeBeuf was appointed.

The committee held several meetings and finally it was decided to have a State Reception in the old *Sala Capitular* of the Cabildo building on Jackson Square, formerly called Place d'Armes in which the several acts of transfers of Louisiana were signed and which is now used by the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Mr. Hyman reported that the justices of the Supreme Court tendered the use of the hall and would assist in formally receiving the President and his cabinet. It was also decided to decorate the building and the hall, and to hold the reception on April 30th, if the President was in the city on that anniversary, and also to issue seven hundred invitations. These were ordered to be sent to the Governor of Louisiana

and his staff, the Mayor of New Orleans and the City Council, the Clergy of the City, the Foreign Consuls, the Federal, State and City Executive officers, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Federal Courts, the Judges of the District Courts, the officers of the United States Army and Navy stationed at New Orleans, the staff and field officers of the Louisiana militia, the Presidents of the Commercial Exchanges, the delegations of the Societies of Colonial Dames, of the Daughters of the Revolution, and the members of the Citizens' Reception Committee, and also to send invitations with a badge of the Society to each of its members.

Committees on invitation, reception, decorations and ceremonies were appointed, and the following form of invitation was adopted and issued for Thursday, May 2nd, at 12 o'clock m., the Presidential party having been delayed on their journey to the South.



The Louisiana Historical Society
requests the presence of

at the Reception in honor of
the President of the United States
and his Cabinet.

on Thursday, May 2nd at 12. M
The Cabildo, Jackson Square.

New Orleans, La

Strictly personal and
to be presented at the entrance

The Cabildo building, erected in 1794, on Jackson Square was originally the meeting place of the Cabildo or municipal

chapter, which was the city organization created by the Spanish Governor, Don Alexandro O'Reilly, on assuming possession of Louisiana for the King of Spain, hence the building became generally known as "the Cabildo". On this spot the transfer of the colony by France to Spain was made on August 18th, 1769, and in the building, on November 30th, 1803 the transfer by Spain to France took place, and on December 20th, 1803 France delivered possession of Louisiana to the United States. Several other events, memorable in the history of Louisiana, have taken place within its walls, and now on May 2nd, 1901, the first president of the United States in office was to visit the city of New Orleans and to add another chapter to the history of the Cabildo.

THE RECEPTION CEREMONIES.

The 2nd of May, Thursday, dawned clear and a brilliant sunshine brightened up the old Place d'Armes, and the venerable buildings surrounding it were made gay with decorations in which the national colors predominated. The New Orleans Picayune* describing the scene alluded to the events of former days and said that "a singular omen marked the day of transfer from France to Spain; rain and clouds attended it. But when the day dawned that witnessed the cession from France to the United States, a faultless sky shone overhead. The weather continued clear and balmy, and at noon, when the formal transfer took place the bluest of heavens was filled with the glory and splendor of the orb of day.

"The same beautiful sky arched its cerulian contour over the Crescent city yesterday, when the beloved president of the United States came to the historic Cabildo, attended by thousands of enthusiastic patriots, and was given a reception that made a deep and lasting impression on his mind; as it accentuated, proved and emphasized the loyalty of the Southern people to the chief magistrate of our great and powerful republic, and showed him that Louisiana is in the union now and forever. The great mass of the people did not take into account the formality of the fixed hour for the reception, but flocked to the spot soon after 10 o'clock, fully two hours before the eventful ceremony, and as the minutes flew by, the populace surged and massed on St. Peter and on St. Ann streets and invaded the Jackson square, but was kept back

*Article written by Mr. J. M. Augustin, a member of the Louisiana Historical Society.

from the entire facade of the Cabildo and cathedral and civil district court by stretched ropes, which were guarded by alert, stalwart bluecoats, to whom no other passport or credential for admittance to the Cabildo was acceptable save a bit of elegant cardboard, having for top margin ornamentation a small engraving of the Cabildo, under which spread the clearly-etched invitations, and as the fortunate holders of these invitations presented them at the entrance, they were told to keep them as mementos of the occasion.

"Long before the buzzahs of the multitude, swelling and growing louder, proclaimed the gradual triumphant progress of the honored chief of the republic. As the illustrious guest and his suite reached the Cabildo entrance, the enthusiasm and patriotism of the immense multitude found vent in prolonged cheers and in many demonstrations of unaffected yet very expansive joy. Hats and canes and umbrellas were upraised and waved deliriously; children went wild with acclaim and, in the exuberance of their youthful life, climbed the railings of the square or went up the nearest poles and posts and coigns of vantage to get a more comprehensive view of the scene.

"The colored element was conspicuous for its presence in large numbers and for its deeply-fervent show of gladness. Scores of tottering old negroes and negresses, many of whom spoke the quaint dialect evolved by their ancestors from the French language, were filled with almost ecstatic joy. "Bon d'Jie," said a toothless old mammy, "si mo te cre mo sre oua president avan mo mouri! Asteur mo oua Michie Makinli, mo contour. Li pli joli nomme mo jamin 'contre. Li com la figur in saint dan la Cathedral.

"Jackson square was completely filled with a vast crowd, prominent in which were the children from the public schools in charge of their teachers, and the little inmates of the various orphan asylums, under the tutelage of the sisters. On the asphalted street immediately in front of the Cabildo, the two batalions of Jesuit College Cadets, guard of honor, were ranged, and when the president passed they stood at present arms until he had gone under the archway of the Cabildo. The cadets were under Commander Harry Roy and Sergeant Bridgeman, U. S. A. Rev. D. P. Lawton, S. J., ex-chaplain of the Second Louisiana Regiment, was also present.

"In the vicinity of the Cabildo many of the houses and stores were decorated. The American colors, bunches of flowers and branches of evergreen trees were the favorite features in the general scheme.

"The Cabildo itself, hoary with age, and venerable in many interesting associations, presented a gala appearance. The rows of iron balconies on the second floor, overlooking Jackson square, were dressed with great branches of magnolia. The central balcony, from which the president delivered his little address, and which is noteworthy as that from which the cession of Louisiana was proclaimed, and as the one from which Lafayette spoke to the people, was very prettily decorated. Above the window two United States flags were crossed behind the shield containing the coat of arms of the state. On the railing two state flags were crossed behind the shields of the United States. All the rest of the balcony was completely inclosed in palmetto branches, arranged in such a fashion as to form a frame of living green, the sober verdure being relieved only by the broad splashes of color supplied by the banners. The staircase leading up from the entrance to the Supreme courtroom was massed with evergreens, in which the national colors were intertwined with very beautiful effect.

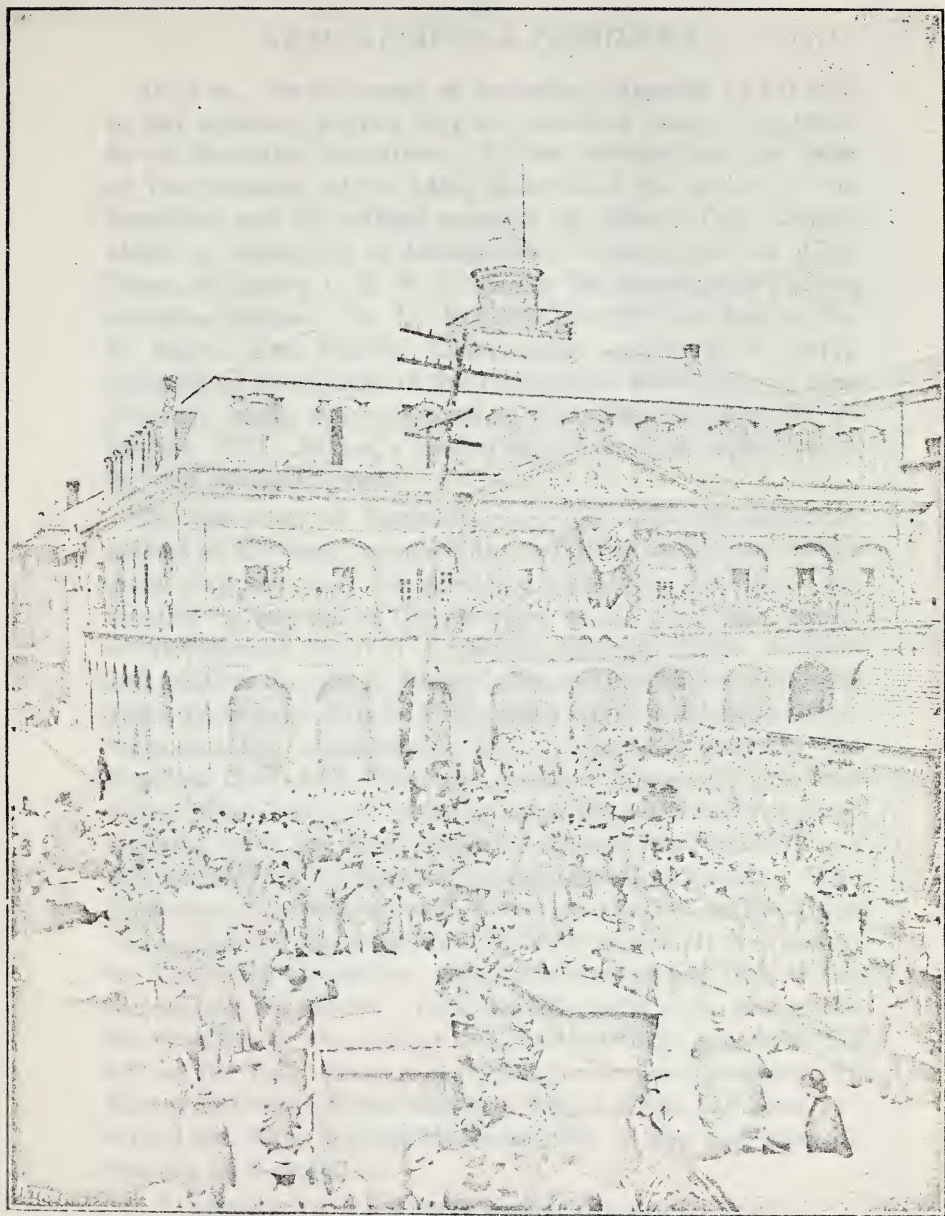
"The president was received under the arcade by Governor Heard and his staff, the state executive officers and the committee of arrangements, and was escorted to the head of the stairs, where they met the chief justice and associate justices, the mayor, and then the cortege entered the courtroom.

"The interior of the courtroom presented a most attractive and picturesque scene. The handsome apartment, nearly square, with its rich hangings of crimson damask and spacious proportions had been elaborately decorated with flowers. A long rope of evergreens was hung in graceful festoons from each of the low pilasters which form a noteworthy feature of the architecture, and from the cornices of the windows. A similar adornment was suspended among the portraits of departed justices hanging in numbers on the walls. The clerk's desk was entirely concealed beneath a huge floral pillow, composed of masses of yellow cosmos, marguerites, larkspurs, daisies and the many-tinted cannas. The bar was ornamented with clusters of Easter lilies, set at intervals in slender vases. Roses and smilax were spread picturesquely over the

green baize and heaped in profusion around the bases of the vases containing the lilies. A profusion of cut flowers was utilized in the construction of a floral railing around the judges' seats. Amid the masses of foliage and flowers the marble busts of former chief justices gleamed whitely and with a very picturesque effect. In spite of the brilliant sunshine which flooded the room through the open windows, the electric lights were burning, and their rays lent a peculiar softness and richness to the illumination. The flowers used in the decorations were almost entirely obtained from Jackson square and from the City Park, two places which are identified with the history of the city, and which, therefore, were in keeping with the meaning of the ceremony."

On the grand staircase the Continental Guards, 132 men in the uniforms of the period of the Revolution, under the command of Captain C. W. Drown, Sr., Lieutenants H. U. Beach, Jacob Stemler and Charles W. Drown, Jr., Passed Captain R. H. Hackney, Assistant Surgeon W. M. Levy, were stationed as the guard of honor. At the entrance was the Reception committee of Messrs. Thomas Paul Thompson, C. T. Souiat, Dr. L. G. LeBeuf, T. McC. Hyman, W. W. Howe, Miss A. Denègre and Miss Grace King.

A committee attended to the reception of the invited persons in the Supreme Court hall, with Mr. Charles Theodore Souiat Du Fossat as chairman.



THE CABILDO BUILDING, MAY 2, 1901.

Gov. W. W. Heard, President Wm. McKinley, Mayor Paul Capdevielle, in the center balcony.

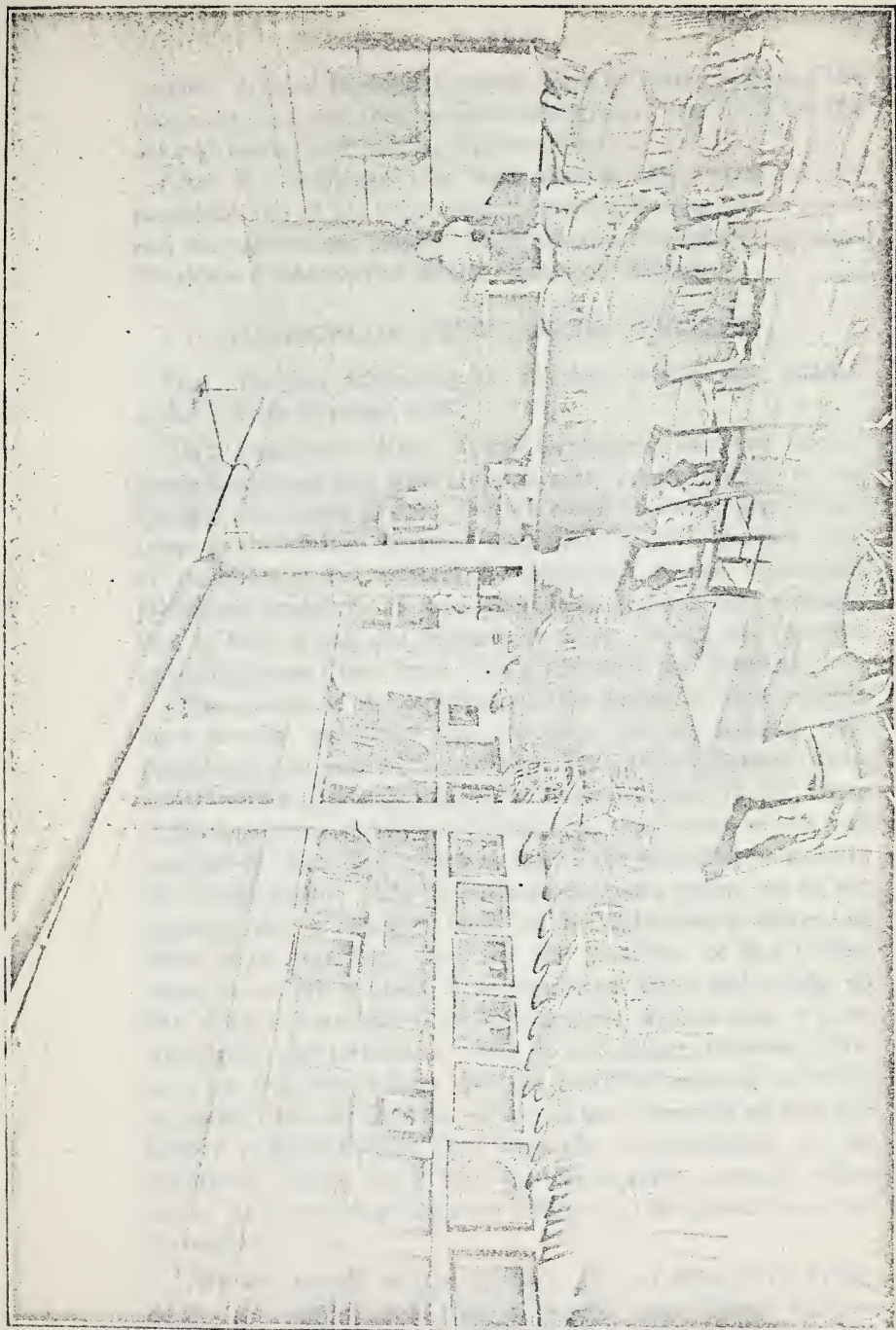
ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

At 12 m., the Governor of Louisiana, attended by his staff in full uniform, arrived and was received under the arcade by the Reception committee. A few minutes later the bells of the Cathedral of St. Louis announced the arrival of the President and his cabinet escorted by Mayor Paul Capdevielle, a committee of distinguished citizens and the First Troop of Cavalry L. S. N. G., under the command of Captain Adolphe Rocquet, 1st Lt. Robert Churchill and 2nd Lt. W. S. Hero. The Jesuits' Cadet corps, composed of young students of the College of the Immaculate Conception of New Orleans, under the command of Chaplain, the Rev. D. P. Lawton, S. J., formed a hollow square in front of the building and presented arms.

The Governor of Louisiana and staff, with the executive officers of the State, received the President at the foot of the main staircase and, preceded by Chairman Zacharie, was escorted to the head of the staircase, where the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, Francis Tillou Nichols and Justices Joseph A. Breaux, Frank Adair Monroe, Newton Crain Blanchard, Olivier O. Provosty, in their robes of office, welcomed His Excellency. The cortege then entering the Supreme Court hall, Chairman Zacharie announced in a loud voice "The President" and the assembly arose and remained standing while the Chief Justice conducted the President to a seat of honor at his right on the Supreme Court bench. The Governor of Louisiana took a seat on the left of the Chief Justice and the Mayor of New Orleans the one on the right of the President, the justices occupying seats immediately in the rear on the bench. Chairman Zacharie then conducted the members of the cabinet and their wives to places on the left of the dais, where a seat, filled with roses presented by Misses Katherine Minor and Ann Ragan King, had been reserved for Mrs. William McKinley who at the last moment was too ill to attend.

SCENE IN THE SUPREME COURT HALL.

The courtroom was crowded almost to suffocation by guests, representing every branch of the civil, federal and state governments, the bench and bar, the professions and society. Many ladies and numbers of lovely young



COURTROOM OF THE SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

women, dressed in elegant gowns, were patiently suffering the inconvenience and the crowded condition of the room for the sake of seeing and hearing the president.

After the applause that had greeted the arrival of the president and of his escort had ceased the distinguished guest and the justices sat down. Chief Justice Nicholls recognized President Alcée Fortier of the Historical Society.

ADDRESS OF PROF. ALCEE FORTIER.

Prof. Fortier, advancing to the bar, which was hidden under a bank of roses, said:

"Mr. President—When it was announced that you would honor Louisiana and New Orleans with your presence, it was thought eminently proper, that an event of such great importance as the visit of the chief magistrate of our country and of members of his cabinet, be celebrated by the Louisiana Historical Society. It was, therefore, decided that a reception be held in this old historic building, which the justices of the Supreme Court have kindly placed at our disposal.

"The governor of Louisiana and the mayor of New Orleans have already welcomed you officially, but we believe, Mr. President, that you will appreciate the hearty welcome to our midst, which I have the honor to extend to you, in the name of the Louisiana Historical Society, an association which was founded in 1836, and which is one of the oldest of its kind in the United States. We do not consider you a guest, we do not consider you a stranger here, for an American is always at home in an American city, and the president of the United States is always at home in an American state, and surely no city is more American than New Orleans, and no state is more American than Louisiana. We do not forget, however, that such has not always been the fact, and this building in which we stand, this old Cabildo, as we call it, reminds us that our history extends further back than the establishment of the American Union, back into the seventeenth century, when Louis XIV was reigning over France in his grand palace at Versailles.

"We are proud of the history of our state, Mr. President; we would not tear a single page from it; we would not erase a single line from it, and I will ask you to allow me, in a few words, to call your

attention to some events which have taken place here, and to evoke a few personages who have left their impress on the history of Louisiana, who have stood at the very spot where we are now, or who might have been seen from the site on which the Cabildo stands.

"In April, 1682, canoes, in which were white men, passed down the mighty river which flows by us only a few steps away, and in one of these were Robert Cavelier de la Salle and his faithful companion, Tonty with the Iron Hand. La Salle reached the mouth of the Mississippi; he gave to the vast country which he had rediscovered the sweet name of *Louisiane*, but he was unable to colonize it. It was Iberville who settled the new colony at Biloxi, and in March, 1699, two small boats ascended the Mississippi. They contained the two brothers, Iberville and Bienville, and Sauvolle, who was to be the first governor of Louisiana, and of whom Governor Heard is now the honored successor. In 1718 Bienville laid the foundation of our New Orleans, and in the little French town there resided, for a time, Governor Périer, who received so well, in 1727, the good Ursuline nuns, then Vaudreuil, the Grand Marquis, and later the stately and learned Don Antonio de Ulloa. Louisiana was no longer French, the wretched King Louis XV had ceded the greater part of it, in 1762, to Charles III of Spain.

"Now comes, Mr. President, the event in our colonial history of which we are the proudest, it is the revolution of 1768, by which the Louisianians, guided by Lafrénière, Villeré and other valiant men, overthrew the Spanish domination. Our ancestors resisted oppression and thought of establishing a republic in New Orleans several years before 1776. They failed, and not far from this place several brave men paid with their lives for their heroic dream of independence. O'Reilly established securely in blood the Spanish domination; he abolished the superior council of the French and substituted for it the form of government called the Cabildo, which has given its name to this ancient building. Begun with cruelty, the Spanish domination was afterwards mild, and it was glorious with Bernardo de Galvez, who gave to Louisiana the honor of having taken part in the war for American independence, when he captured from the English, between 1779 and 1781, the towns

of Baton Rouge, Mobile, and Pensacola.

"We have now reached the year 1794. It was then that Andres Almonester, regidor, and Alferez Real, who had founded a hospital, rebuilt the cathedral. He built, at the same time, this edifice, and the Cabildo met here until 1803. Three years previously Bonaparte, victorious at Marengo, had taken back Louisiana from Spain. Laussat, the colonial prefect, arrived in New Orleans, and on Nov. 30, 1803, he received, in the Cabildo building, from the Spanish commissioners, Salcedo and Casa Calvo, the keys of New Orleans, and was put in possession of the province of Louisiana. He abolished the Cabildo and established a municipal government which has continued to our days, and of which the Hon. Paul Capdevielle is now the esteemed head. The banner of Spain went down in the place d'Armes, and the banner of France rose in its stead. Not long, however, did the tricolor wave in front of the Cabildo. On April 30, 1803, Louisiana had been ceded to the United States, and on Tuesday, December 20, 1803, the transfer of the province took place in this very hall. Let us endeavor to picture the scene and to consider the importance of this event.

"At 11 o'clock the militia companies are drawn up in the square by order of the prefect; at noon the American commissioners enter the city at the head of their troops, which are placed in the square, on the side opposite the militia. The colonial prefect proceeds to the City Hall amidst a large concourse of people, and he delivers to the American commissioners, Wilkinson and Claiborne, the keys of New Orleans and gives them formal possession of the province. Claiborne rises, congratulates the people of Louisiana on 'the event which,' says he 'places them beyond the reach of chance,' and he, Wilkinson, and Laussat go to the balcony of this building and see the banner of France descend from the staff in the middle of the square and the banner of the United States ascend to the top.

"The French colonists must have seen with some regret the lowering of the tricolor from the staff, but this act made them free and independent, and they were soon passionately attached to the United States, as are their descendants to-day, although the latter still love dearly the country of their ancestors. The Louisianians became masters of their own

destiny in 1803, and still more so in 1812, when the territory of Orleans became a state of the union, and, God willing, they will be free men to the end of time.

"Thomas Jefferson, by acquiring Louisiana, rendered an immense service to the United States, and this building, where the transfer of the province took place, has a national importance. In 1803 the immense province of Louisiana contained less than 50,000 inhabitants; to-day, in its several states, it contains many millions. In 1803 New Orleans contained 8,000 souls; to-day it has a population of nearly 300,000, and it is destined to be one of the greatest cities on the American continent.

"From the balcony of the Cabildo the men of January, 1815, saw Andrew Jackson and his valiant army returning from the glorious field of Chalmette, pass through the place d'Armes, now called Jackson square, and the hero enter the cathedral to thank God for the overwhelming defeat of the invaders. In 1825 another great general visited New Orleans and dwelt in this very building. Lafayette, the friend of Washington, stood at this very spot.

"For a number of years the Supreme Court of Louisiana has held its sessions in this building, and many distinguished jurists have stood here and have sat on this bench. Around us we see the busts and portraits of men eminent for their learning and their high character, and this hall presents already the appearance of an historical museum. The old Cabildo of New Orleans should be held sacred by the people of Louisiana and of the United States, and here, Mr. President, we intend to celebrate worthily, in 1903, the centennial of the Louisiana purchase. The visit with which you have honored us, your presence here to-day, has added new interest to the history of the Cabildo, and the future historian of our old and picturesque edifice will associate with the names of the men honored in the history of Louisiana that of William McKinley, president of the United States in 1901."

Frequent and hearty were the plaudits which punctuated the audience's appreciation and endorsement of Prof. Fortier's remarks.

Profound silence brooded over the assembly as President McKinley arose and replied:

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

"Mr. Chief Justice, Associate Justices, and My Fellow-Citizens: I rise only for the purpose of making acknowledgment to the Louisiana Historical Association for its cordial and generous welcome to this historic place. It has been a great honor to me to be received here by the governor of this great commonwealth, by the chief justice, and by the mayor of the city, at this spot, memorable not only in American annals, but forever memorable in the annals of the world. (Applause.) I am glad to stand near by where that great transaction took place that transferred the Louisiana territory to the flag of the stars and stripes. (Applause.) A transaction which changed the map of the world and made this union what it now is—the strongest and the freest nation on the face of God's earth." (Applause.)

As soon as the applause had subsided Chief Justice Nicholls directed Clerk Thomas McCaleb Hyman of the Supreme Court, to make a record of the event in the minutes of the court

A procession was then formed, headed by Chairman Zacharie and the reception committee, and made a progress in the hall, proceeding through a line of distinguished guests down the St. Peter street side of the hall and up the Cathedral side to the centre balcony. On the way the venerable Rev. Dr. Benjamin Morgan Palmer, the eloquent pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, and the Rt. Rev. Gustave A. Rouxel, auxiliary bishop of the R. C. archdiocese of New Orleans and acting for Archbishop P. L. Chapelle, were presented to the President and were warmly greeted, especially Bishop Rouxel, to whom the President spoke of his friendship for Archbishop Chapelle, then absent in the Philippines on a mission from the Pope to settle the religious affairs of the Islands.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE HISTORIC BALCONY.

At the appearance of the President in the historic balcony, from which the cession of the province of Louisiana had been proclaimed and where the people were formally absolved of their oaths of allegiance, the multitude raised a mighty cheer. The Governor of Louisiana stood on his right and the Mayor of New Orleans on his left, and when the cheering

had ceased the Governor of Louisiana addressed the assembly:

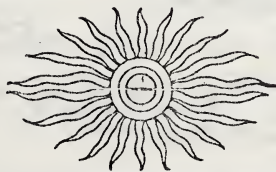
Fellow-citizens: On behalf of the people of Louisiana I take great pleasure in presenting to you the President of the United States, William McKinley.

The President was received with great cheering.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"I have great honor in standing on this historic ground to receive the greetings of my countrymen, and to recall the fact that here, nearly a hundred years ago, the great transaction took place that dedicated a larger area than the original thirteen states to liberty and union forever."

Great applause was given to these patriotic words, and the United States flag was then hoisted in Jackson Square on the spot where ninety-eight years before, in the presence of the United States Commissioners, the National flag was first raised in Louisiana, and like then was saluted by the Cathedral bells and a National salute fired on the levee, which on this occasion was done by the Washington Artillery, a veteran organization of three wars, under the command of Lieut-Col. John B. Richardson.



THURSDAY, MAY 2nd, 1901.

On this day the Honorable William McKinley, The President of the United States of America, accompanied by the members of his cabinet, visited the Cabildo building at the invitation of the Louisiana Historical Society and was received by the Honorable W. W. Heard, Governor of Louisiana, the Executive Officers of the State and the Honorebles Francis Tillou Nicholls, Chief Justice, Joseph A. Breaux, Newton C. Blanchard, Frank A. Monroe, Olivier O. Provosty, Associate Justices, and conducted to a seat of honor on the bench in the Supreme Court room.

Mr. Alcee Fortier, President of the Louisiana Historical Society, then delivered an address recalling the various historical events that took place in the Cabildo and welcomed the President.

After a reply by the President he was conducted to the central balcony and presented by the Governor to the people of Louisiana and made an address at the end of which the American flag was raised in Jackson Square (at Place d'Armes), the Cathedral bells rung and a salute was fired on the levee by the Washington Artillery.

In order to preserve a record of the event, being the first time a President of the United States has visited New Orleans, the President and others have signed this page.

William McKinley
W. W. Heard
Francis Tillou Nicholls
Chief Justice
Joseph A. Breaux
Newton C. Blanchard
Associate Justice
Frank A. Monroe
Olivier O. Provosty
Associate Justice
John Hay
Ed. C. Smith
Ed. Mitchell
Guillaume A. Breaux
St. Ignace
Bishop of N. O.
Richard C. Anderson
Chancellor

SIGNING THE PROCÈS VERBAL.

The President and his cabinet were then conducted by Chairman Zacharie to the consultation room of the Supreme Court, where a procès verbal of the event had been prepared which was signed by the President and officials present under the supervision of the auxiliary recording committee, composed of Judge F. D. King, chairman; Alfred Livaudais, G. C. Preot, J. D. Hill and C. G. Gill. The pen with which the President affixed his signature to the document was presented by Mr. Charles Theodore Soniat Dufossat to the Louisiana Historical Society as a memento of the event. After Miss Myrté Taylor Stauffer, a granddaughter of President Zachary Taylor, had been presented to the President, his Excellency was escorted by the Supreme Court to the head of the stairs and passing down the lines of the guard of honor of Continental Guards was conducted to his carriage by Chairman James S. Zacharie of the reception committee, the Governor and Mayor and the State and municipal officers.

The President on his departure was saluted by the Jesuits' Cadets, 200 strong, dressed in Confederate gray and under the command of their officers, Cadet Major Harry Roy, commander. The battalion staff consisted of L. G. Pascal, captain and adjutant; O. Weilbacher, captain and commissary; Stephen Thompson, captain and ordinance officer. The line officers were: Company A, Captain George Burgunder and Lieutenants Henry Billaud and R. Frank. Company B, Captain D. Atkinson and Lieutenants J. Irwin and J. McKeon. Second Battalion—Company A, Captain F. Gouaux and Lieutenants J. Bassich and A. Lauria. Company B, Captain W. Harris, and Lieutenants Foley and Devlin. Company C, Captain Dardis, and Lieutenants McDonald and Prados.

The ceremonies, which lasted nearly an hour, were brought to a successful close without an accident or delay and with dignity suitable to the occasion.

IN MEMORIAM.

Wm. McKinley,

25th and 26th President of the United States.

Inaugurated March 4th, 1897.

“ March 4th, 1901.

Born January 29th, 1843.

Died September 14th, 1901.

“A noble manhood, nobly consecrated to man,
never dies”, (McKinley on Lincoln.)

Since President McKinley was the guest of the Louisiana Historical Society in the Cabildo he was assassinated, and the Society at its meeting of Oct. 16th, 1901, adopted the following resolutions:

“In the month of May of this year the Louisiana Historical Society had the honor to welcome the Hon. William McKinley, the twenty-sixth president of the United States to our ancient Cabildo building, and to hear within its venerable walls and from its historic balcony patriotic expressions of his great interest in the welfare of our beloved state of Louisiana and of the important part the acquisition of Louisiana occupied in the advancement and the history of the United States. But a few months later, when fulfilling a public duty of his high office, made more sacred as it was encouraging a work organized, not only for the development of the commerce of America, but also for the perpetuation of peace in the new world, he was struck down by the apparently friendly hand of an assassin; this society, in common with all citizens, desires to add its words of sorrow to those that have sprung from so many hearts, and to mourn for one who was so lately the guest of honor, and of whom it will always cherish kindly recollections. As a president of the United States, and as an American statesman, our deceased guest occupied an eminent place in the history of our country, while his tragic end touched our hearts and his tender devotions to an invalid wife gave the example to every home in the land of a devoted and model husband.

“The Louisiana Historical Society, mindful that no words of its own can assuage a widow's grief, desires to offer to the president's widow its respectful sympathy in her great bereavement and to place in its records on a memorial page this expression of its esteem and sorrow and to convey a copy thereof to the sorrowing widow.”

“God's will, not ours, be done.”

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

LOUISIANA



SOUVENIR DESIGN, BY PROF. JOHN P. PEMBERTON, MEMBER
OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
LOUISIANA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Centennial Celebration of the
Louisiana Transfer,
December, 1903

Compiled, by resolution of the Society, by President Alcée Fortier, with the
assistance of James M. Augustin, Assistant Secretary of the
Celebration Committee

VOL. III, PART II.

NEW ORLEANS:
Published by the Louisiana Historical Society.
1904.

PART I.

Officers and Committees of the Louisiana Historical
Society in December, 1903—The Three Days'
Programme—The Society's Meeting on
the Eve of the Celebrations—Cen-
tennial Proclamation—His-
tory of the Louisiana
Historical So-
ciety.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, DECEMBER, 1903.

President, Prof. Alcée Fortier; First Vice-President, Hon.
Justice Joseph A. Breaux; Second Vice-President, Hon. J. S.
Zacharie; Secretary, Miss Grace King; Treasurer, J. W. Cruzat;
Assistant Secretary, Charles G. Gill, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE TRANSFER OF LOUISIANA.

Chairman—Prof. Alcée Fortier.

Vice-Chairman—Hon. James S. Zacharie.

Secretary—Charles G. Gill.

Assistant Secretary—James M. Augustin.

Members—Dr. E. A. Alderman, Wm. Beer, Hon. Jos. A.
Breaux, G. Cusachs, Charles F. Claiborne, H. Garland Dupré,
Prof. John R. Ficklen, Charles G. Gill, Rev. Max Heller, John
M. Henshaw, Hon. Wm. Wirt Howe, Miss Grace King, Branch
M. King, Dr. L. G. Le Beuf, Henry Renshaw, T. P. Thompson,
Hon. Paul Capdevielle, Bernard McCloskey, Charles T. Soniat,
Thos. McC. Hyman, Judge Charles E. Fenner, Page M. Baker,
General Adolph Meyer, W. O. Hart, Col. J. D. Hill, H. F. Bald-
win, W. J. Waguespack, Rev. H. S. Maring, S. J., Colonel Arsène
Perilliat, Walter D. Denegre.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Military Review—Colonel Arsène Perilliat, Chairman; T.
McC. Hyman, James S. Zacharie.



FAC-SIMILE OF COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

Naval Parade—Col. Branch M. King, Chairman; Bernard McCloskey, Henry McCall.

Operatic Performance—Charles T. Soniat, Chairman; Arsène Perilliat, Bussière Rouen.

Historical Exhibit—Gaspar Cusachs, Chairman; Miss Grace King, Henry Renshaw, J. R. Ficklen, T. P. Thompson and Albert C. Phelps.

Finance—T. P. Thompson, Chairman; Dr. L. G. Le Beuf, W. O. Hart, Garland Dupré and Hart Newman.

Cabildo Committee—Prof. Alcée Fortier, Chairman; C. F. Claiborne, Charles T. Soniat and James S. Zacharie.

Invitation—James S. Zacharie, Chairman; Miss Grace King and Joseph A. Breaux.

Pontifical High Mass—Rev. H. S. Maring, Chairman; W. J. Waguespack, Henry Renshaw and Felix J. Puig.

Press Committee—J. J. McLoughlin, Chairman; Colonel J. D. Hill and T. P. Thompson.

Transportation—J. J. McLoughlin, Chairman; James S. Zacharie.

Commemorative Medal—James S. Zacharie, Miss Grace King and Miss Jennie Wilde.

Reception Committee—Colonel J. D. Hill, Chairman; P. M. Westfeldt, William Beer, Geo. H. Kernion, J. P. Baldwin, J. Zach Spearing and Victor Leovy.

The Executive Committee was composed of Prof. Alcée Fortier, Chairman, and the Chairmen of the various committees.

THE THREE DAYS' PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY. FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1903.

1 P. M.—International naval review by the Governor of Louisiana on the United States gunboat *Stranger*, of the Louisiana Naval Reserves, and salute by the fleet. Visiting men-of-war: French cruiser *Jurien de la Gravière*, Spanish cruiser *Rio de la Plata*, United States cruiser *Minneapolis*, United States gunboat *Topeka*, United States cruiser *Yankee* and the United States trainingship *Hartford*.

The Governor's flagship will be the United States steamer *Stranger*, under command of Captain J. W. Bostick. The Governor and his party will board the *Stranger* at the foot of Canal street at noon. The *Stranger* will then steam down the river, going to a convenient distance, possibly as far as the naval docks or the barracks. It will then return and at 1 o'clock will be abreast of the first ship of the fleet, which will anchor in a line in the center of the river. As the Governor's flagship passes slowly along the line it will be saluted with seventeen guns by the senior officer of each nationality, the Governor's ship returning the salute, and the band on board the Governor's ship playing the national air of the ship opposite which it happens to be. This review will be concluded at about 1:30 p. m. From 1:30 to 2:30

the Governor's ship will take a run up the river, the Governor entertaining his guests with refreshments on board the Stranger. At 2:30 p. m. the Stranger will anchor abreast of the line of warships, when the commanders of the various warships will call officially on the Governor, they being entertained by the Governor and refreshments provided. At the conclusion of these calls the Governor will board the launch of the Commandant of the Naval Station, with some of his staff, and will return the calls that have

The Governor of Louisiana
requests the honour of
presence at the Celebration of the
One Hundredth Anniversary
of the
Transfer of Louisiana
by
France to the United States
to be held
December eighteenth nineteenth and twentieth
nineteen hundred and three
New Orleans

been made upon him. This will probably take until 5:30 or 6:30 in the evening, when the party will return to the foot of Canal street. The Governor is to be accompanied by his staff on board of the flagship, and his staff will meet him at 11:30 a. m. at such point as he will designate. One or more boats will be provided which will follow his flagship during the review and carry the overflow of guests from the Stranger. These auxiliary boats are to be placed in charge of some of the Governor's staff, and the

Committee of the Louisiana Historical Society, who will have charge of entertaining the guests on board of these auxiliary vessels.

8:30 P. M.—Reception of distinguished guests by Historical Ball Reception Committee at the French Opera House.

9 P. M.—Opening of the Historical ball; subscription ball given by the ladies of the Historical Society, by special invitation and admit cards; minuet and gavotte dances.

*The Ladies of the
Louisiana Historical Society
request the honour of*

*company at a Ball in celebration of the
One Hundredth Anniversary
of the
Louisiana Transfer
on the evening of
Friday, the eighteenth of December
One thousand, nine hundred and three
at nine o'clock.*

*French Opera House
New Orleans*

Costume 1803

THE HISTORICAL BALL.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE TRANSFER OF LOUISIANA, AT
THE FRENCH OPERA HOUSE, FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1903.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION AND SEATING GUESTS.

Charles F. Claiborne, Vice-Chairman; G. P. Agar, G. W. Dupré, H. G. Morgan, Jr., H. D. Bruns, H. J. de la Vergne, C. P. Fenner, Robt. Parker, Ernest Villeré, G. Q. Whitney, J. W. Castles, Justice O. O. Provosty, Justice F. A. Monroe, George Denegre, Warren Kearney, Omer Villeré, Dr. A. W. de Roaldes, Jas. Miltenberger, C. M. Whitney, F. J. Gasquet, J. P. Block, Leon Villeré, I. Delgado, N. T. Harris, Dr. Charles Chassaignac, J. P. Blair, F. W. Parham, B. K. Miller, Maurice Brierre, B. F. Eshleman, Jules Denis, Chas. Carroll.

FOYER COMMITTEE.

Judge C. E. Fenner, Chairman; Wm. C. C. Claiborne, Theodore S. Wilkinson, Dr. Clem. Wilkinson, Wm. Agar, Dr. E. A. Alderman, Justice Jos. A. Breaux, Judge R. T. Beauregard, Henry T. Beauregard, Gaspar Cusachs, H. J. de la Vergne, H. G. Dupré, E. H. Farrar, Prof. J. R. Ficklen, Prof. Alcée Fortier, Charles G. Gill, Thos. McC. Hyman, A. E. Livaudais, E. T. Merrick, J. D. Hill, W. W. Howe, Arsène Perilliat, Justice F. T. Nicholls, C. F. Low, I. L. Lyons, J. McConnell, Jr., Henry McCall, Felix Puig, John P. Pemberton, Henry Renshaw, Dr. E. Souchon, Gourdain Smith, R. M. Walmsley, Morgan Whitney, P. M. Westfeldt, James S. Zacharie, J. P. Baldwin, Hy. F. Baldwin, Justice N. C. Blanchard, Dr. E. S. Lewis, Dr. L. G. Le Betif, J. W. Cruzat.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Walter D. Denegre, Chairman; Dr. H. Orr, Edmund Glenn, Thos. Sloo, Hawkins Norton, Jules Wogan, Hunt Henderson, Leigh Carroll, Sidney White, Fred Joubert, Gustave Olivier, Morgan Whitney, Ernest Miltenberger, D. P. Moss, Geo. Lapeyre, Louis Burthe, Edmund Richardson, Judge R. T. Beauregard, H. Farwell, C. B. Maginnis, Wm. J. Montgomery, H. Labouisse, St. Denis Villeré, S. P. Waimesley, John May, J. Watts Kearney.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Arranged by Prof. George L. O'Connell.

INTRODUCTORY.

Leader of Orchestra, Prof. George L. O'Connell.

CONCERT.

1. "Caliph of Bagdad," overture, (1800), Boieldieu.
2. "Andante," Surprise Symphony (1772), Haydn.

3. "Airs à Danser," (a) "Les Fêtes d'Hébé," Tambourin, (1739), Rameau. (b) "Armide," gavotte, (1777), Gluck. (c) "Colinette à la Cour," Gigue, (1782), Grétry.
4. "Adagio," sonate pathétique, (1799), Beethoven.
5. "La Chasse du Jeune Henri," overture, (1802), Mehul.

BALL.

1. "Priest March," "Magic Flute," (1791), Mozart.
2. "Au Clair de la Lune," (1674), Lully.
3. "Don Juan," minuet, (1787), Mozart.
4. "Cadet Roussel," popular melody, (1792).
5. Gavotte, "La Fête au Village," (1778), Gossec.
6. "C'est le Roi Dagobert," popular melody.
7. Lancers, "Hunters' Joy," Tobani.
8. Waltz, "España," Chabrier.
9. Promenade, "Créoleries." Old time melodies arranged by Prof. George L. O'Connell. (a) "Pov' Piti Mamzel Zizi," of which there is a transcription by Gottschalk, of New Orleans, "La Savane." (b) "Mo Laimin Toi, Cher' Corn' Cochon laimin la Bou," an old Creole song. (c) "Zozo Mokeur," descriptive song, words by Chatah-Imah, (Abbé Rauquette); music by W. T. Francis; sung by Mrs. Pemberton-Hincks. (d) "Danse Calinda Boudoum! Boudoum!" old Creole song. (e) "Kan Patat, la Tchuite Ma Mangé Li," of which there is a transcription by Gottschalk, "La Bamboula." (f) "Cher Mo Laimin Toi," old Creole song. (g) "Violette Embaumée," song by Eugene Chas-saignac, of New Orleans. (h) "Listen to the Mocking Bird," typical song. (i) "Le Réveil de la Louisiane," patriotic song, words by L. Placide Canonge, music by G. Curto. (j) Finale: Four bars of a Spanish air, "Del Riego," hymn; four bars of French air, "La Marseillaise," four bars of American air, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

DANCES AND PROMENADES.

1. Two-Step, "Louisiana Centennial," Miss Emma Hincks.
2. Waltz, "Blue Danube," Strauss.
3. Promenade, "Amaryllis," air "Louis XV," Ghys.
4. Waltz, "My Lady Love," Rosey.
5. Promenade, "Last Hope," (méditation polétique) Gottschalk, of New Orleans.
6. Waltz, "Amoureuse," Gerger.
7. Promenade, "Passe-Pied," (air de Danse) Gallet.
8. Waltz, "Love's Treasurers," Waldteufel.
9. Promenade, "The Musketeers," Varney, of New Orleans.
10. Two-Step, "The Jolly General," Moret.
11. Promenade, "Chocone," Durand.
12. Waltz, "Impassioned Dreams," Roca.
13. Promenade, "Gretna Green," (scène de ballet) by Guiraud, of New Orleans.

14. Two-Step, "Thunder and Blazes," Fusick.
15. Promenade, "Colombine," (minuet) Dalahaye.
16. Two-Step, "On the Levee," Hall.
17. Two-Step, "Stars and Stripes, Forever," Sousa.

SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1903.

10:30 a. m.—Reception by the Mayor, City Council and executive officers, of the Governor and distinguished guests in the Mayor's parlor, City Hall.

11 a. m.—Departure of the Mayor, City Council, executive officers and distinguished guests in carriages, with escort of First Troop of Cavalry, Captain C. Robert Churchill commanding; arrival at the Archbishop's old palace, Chartres and Ursulines Streets, and reception by the Museum Committee.

11:30 a. m.—Opening of the Historical Museum by President Alcée Fortier, President of the Louisiana Historical Society. Addresses to be delivered from the lower porch by President Fortier and Governor Heard, who will formally declare the museum open. If the weather is inclement the exercises will take place in the hall on the lower floor.

PROGRAMME OF CEREMONIES.

Music.

Mayor of New Orleans to preside and explain the object of the meeting and introduce President Alcée Fortier.

Historical address by President Fortier.

Music.

Declaration of opening of the Historical Museum by His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana.

Music.

Progress of the Governor, officials and distinguished guests through the Historical Museum, escorted by the Museum Committee.

12:30 p. m.—Departure of cortege for Jackson Square.

1 p. m.—Commemorative meeting in front of the Cabildo, if the weather is propitious, or in the Supreme Court room if the weather is inclement. Admission by card or badge to the platform. If the meeting takes place in the Supreme Court room the admission will be limited. Chairman Zacharie, of the Cabildo Committee, will attend to the seating of guests on the platform, the reception and departure of the officials and distinguished guests.

PROGRAMME OF THE COMMEMORATIVE MEETING.

Music, "Washington Post."

His Excellency Governor W. W. Heard, presiding.

Address by the Governor, who will introduce the speakers.

Music, "Star-Spangled Banner."

Address of His Excellency M. Jusserand, Ambassador of the French Republic.

Music, "La Marseillaise."

Address of the representative of Spain, Hon. Tuero y O'Donnell, Spanish Consul at New Orleans.

Music, "Marcha Real."

Address of Admiral Wise, representative of the United States.

Music, "Red, White and Blue."

Address of Ex-Governor D. R. Francis, of Missouri, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

Music, "Hail Columbia."

Luncheon in justices' consultation room, if the meeting closes at 2:30 p. m.; if not, then after the review the lunch will be served.

3 p. m.—Review of troops by His Excellency the Governor from the platform. Positions on the platform; President Fortier, Ex-Governor Francis, Spanish representative, Governor Heard, French Ambassador, United States representative and the Mayor, visiting Governors and staffs, State and city officials.

7:45 p. m.—Gala performance at the French Opera House. Tickets to be procured at the box office on payment of announced prices. Thirty boxes reserved for distinguished guests, who will be seated by the Opera House Committee and escorted by the same Committee on their departure.

8 p. m.—Presentation of the opera "Carmen," of Bizet.

THE GALA PERFORMANCE.

FRENCH OPERA HOUSE, F. CHARLEY, MANAGER.

Grand Gala Performance Commemorative of the Louisiana Transfer Centennial, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1903,
at 8 p. m.

"CARMEN."

Opera in four acts; music by Bizet; words by Meilhac and Halévy; under the leadership of Monsieur A. Lagye, with the assistance of Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Duperret and Mikaelly; M.M. Mikaelly, Monfort and Labriet.

CAST.

Don Jose	M. Mikaelly
Escamillo	M. Montfort
Zuniga	M. Labriet
Doncaire	M. Montclair
Remendado	M. Leroux
Morales	M. Launay
Carmen	Mme. Bressler-Gianoli
Micaela	Mme. Duperret-Mikaelly
Frasquita	Mme. Dartes
Mercedes	Mme. Dementhe

Dragoons, torreadors, contrebandiers, cigarières. In the second and fourth acts "Grand Ballet," directed by M. G. Caminazano, Ballet Master, by Miss E. Staats and the ballet corps. Allegorical tableau, apotheosis.

SUNDAY, DEC. 20, 1903.

At 9:45 a. m.—Pontifical high mass and "Te Deum" at the St. Louis Cathedral. Doors open at 9 a. m. Admission by card.

Official and distinguished guests will be admitted and seated by the Cathedral Committee. His Excellency, Archbishop Chapelle, will officiate.

The Cathedral Choir, under the direction of Mrs. Theresa Cannon Buckley, organist, will be assisted on this great occasion by the Jesuits' Choir, by some of the principal artists of the French Opera, and by the best local talent. There will be an orchestra, composed of musicians of the French Opera Orchestra, directed by M. Mona.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Processional—"Hallelujah," solo and chorus of Hummel. Solo by Miss Corinne Bailey.

"Kyrie," from Cimarosa's Military Mass, solos by Cathedral Quartette.

"Gloria" Cimarosa.

"Credo," from Gounod's "St. Cecilia Mass," solos by Jesuit Church Quartette.

Offertory—"Fac ut Portam," by Rossini, sung by Mme. Bressler-Gianoli, contralto of the French Opera.

"Sanctus," Gounod's "St. Cecilia," "Agnus Dei," by Bizet, soprano solo, sung by Mme. Packbiers, chanteuse légère of the French Opera troupe, with harp accompaniment by Miss Helen Pitkin, and cello by Mr. Mona.

"Te Deum," sung by the clergy in the sanctuary, and thirty male voices in the choir.

Recessional, grand chorus, from Gounod's "Redemption."

CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

Sopranos—Mrs. Harrison-Delery, Misses E. Doussan, O. Neyrey, A. Nores, S. Daboval, O. Engleman, G. Betat, J. Cusimano, E. Burthe, E. Fournier, N. Schneidau, M. Pemberton, E. Curien, L. Domecq, E. Flessig, G. Taylor, N. Ugland, L. Asbury, L. Huntha.

Altos—Mrs. E. Lejeune, Mrs. B. Boisfontaine, Mrs. E. May, Mrs. N. Aliphat, Mrs. L. Garvey, Mrs. L. Ratto, Mrs. A. Willoz.

Tenors—Messrs A. H. Kernion, T. C. Viavant, J. H. Desmares, O. Wintler, W. B. Slade, H. Renaud.

Bassos—Messrs. L. J. Doizé, W. J. Zimmerman, J. Fontana, L. Burthe, A. Boisblanc, W. Tusson.

The choir will be assisted by Misses Corinne Bailey, Helen Pitkin, Regina Frémaux, Berthe Olivier, L. Olivier; Mrs. Q. Kohnke, Mmes. M. McDonnell, K. McCormack, B. Cooper, A. Cooper, D. Gautreaux; Messrs. L. Ricau, G. Ricau; Gauthier, of the French Opera; E. Carley, and the Jesuits' Choir, as follows:

Miss Carmine Allen, Mrs. M. J. Allison, Miss Esther Bache, Mrs. D. J. Bowles, Miss Clementine Crump, Aimee David, René David, Miss May Deltry, Mrs. A. C. Exnicios, Mrs. F. C. Font, Miss Regina Glenn, Miss Nina Hogan, Miss Felicie Hardel, Mrs. L. D. Harrison, Miss Myra Jones, Mrs. R. M. Jones, Miss Hortense Kilshaw, Miss Valentine Kilshaw, Miss Ruby Norich, Miss Florence O'Donnell, Miss Julia Wogan, Miss Reinecke; Messrs. Chas. J. Babst, S. J. Bowles, J. J. Crozier, Jr., Joseph Hote, R. M. Jones, Alfred Miester, E. A. O'Sullivan, Alb. Portilla, John K. Segrave, C. L. Sully, John C. White, F. C. Font.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

W. J. Waguespack, Chairman; Judge Jos. A. Breaux, Judge Geo. H. Théard, W. J. Behan, Charles F. Claiborne, William Mehle, Patrick McGrath, John Dymond, H. Garland Dupré, Arsène Perilliat, J. B. Sinnott, W. H. Seymour, Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, Isaac M. Cline, Lawrence Fabacher, Dr. Felix Gaudin, T. P. Thompson, Dr. Q. Kohnke, John B. Fisher, Dr. T. J. Dimitry, Felix J. Puig, Joseph Garcia, J. J. McLoughlin, Dr. Paul de Verges, Thos. G. Rapiet, Prof. John R. Ficklen, Dr. E. D. Martin, J. B. Levert, Dr. T. S. Dabney, John T. Gibbons, Dr. A. E. Fossier, John Dymond, Jr., J. P. Baldwin, George W. Young, E. T. Manning, Bussière Rouen, André Lafargue, Chas. I. Denechaud, W. A. Kernaghan, Peter F. Pescud, Pierre D. Olivier, Joseph P. Buckley, Leonard Robin, Sidney Story, J. Z. Spearling, John W. Phillips, F. E. Bernard, P. M. Westfeldt, Chas. G. Gill, Andrew Fitzpatrick, J. F. Couret, Geo. C. H. Kernion, H. S. Crozier, F. H. Mortimer, Dr. M. C. Brady, M. H. Manion, Jules A. Gauche, R. T. Beauregard, Chas. T. Soniat, Walter D. Denegre, Henry McCall, E. A. O'Sullivan, John Fitzpatrick, A. E. Morphy, James D. Hill, Judge Frank McGloin, Judge P. F. Hennessey, Prof. M. A. Aldrich, Prof. B. V. B. Dixon, Dr. C. M. Menville, Edgar H. Farrar, Dr. Wm. Scheppegegrell, Henry Renshaw, Dr. J. J. Archinard, J. P. Blair, Dr. L. G. LeBeuf, J. S. Zacharie, Bernard McCloskey, Espy Williams, Samuel W. Weis, Dr. J. N. Roussel, James M. Augustin, J. Henry Lafaye, Victor Wogan, James Thibaut, H. F. Baldwin, Bernard Bruenn, A. F. Livaudais, W. O. Hart, Frank H. Wadkill, H. J. de la Vergne, Henry M. Gill, Rixford J. Lincoln, Horatio Lange, Benj. Crump, John A. Grehan, E. C. Day, Allison Owens, J. E. Burguières, John P. Pemberton, I. L. Lyons, T. S. McLaughlin, W. L. Hughes, P. Percy Viosca, Hugh McCloskey, Clarence F. Low, Lucien Soniat, Henry McLaughlin, J. Creighton Mathews, B. Winchester Bowling, Jas. J. LeGardeur, Judge John St. Paul,

Judge O. O. Provosty, Chas. A. Fricke, Thomas G. Rapier, Jr., Drury J. Tallant, Maurice Baudier, P. S. Augustin, R. T. Killelea.

At 11:50 a. m.—Closing of ceremonies of the mass.

CENTENNIAL CEREMONIES.

The official and distinguished guests will assemble under the arcade of the Cabildo, and will be received by the Cabildo Committee in the sala capitular, (Supreme Court Room) and seated.

ON THE SUPREME COURT BENCH.

The Mayor, Governor Francis, the Spanish representative, Governor Heard, the French Ambassador, the representative of the United States, visiting Governors and Justices, will be seated.

At 12 M.—Signal gun announcing the departure from the corner of Decatur and St. Peter, of Messrs. Charles F. Claiborne and Theodore S. Wilkinson, whose grandfathers were the American Commissioners at the transfer in 1803. They will be accompanied by Hon. Jas. S. Zacharie, representing their Secretary, Wadsworth. They will be escorted by the Continental Guards, (with band of music) representing the United States Army in 1803, and will proceed to the Cabildo.

At 12:05 P. M.—Reception of the representatives of the American Commissioners at the head of the stairs, by the Mayor and City Council, and President Alcée Fortier, representing the French Commissioner, Laussat, Colonel Prefect.

Positions in the rear of the table used by members of the Bar: Commissioner Wilkinson, represented by Mr. Theodore S. Wilkinson; Commissioner Laussat, represented by President Fortier; Commissioner Claiborne, represented by Hon. Charles F. Claiborne; Secretary Daugerot, represented by Hon. Chas. T. Soniat; Secretary Wadsworth, represented by Hon. Jas. S. Zacharie.

The Governor of Louisiana will preside, and explain the object of the meeting, which is to be a repetition of the ceremony of the transfer of 1803.

Commissioner Laussat announces in French the object of the meeting.

The French Secretary reads in English the "Treaty of Cession."

Secretary Daugerot reads in French the powers of Laussat to receive Louisiana from Spain.

American Secretary reads in English the powers of the American Commissioners.

The French Secretary reads in English the powers of Laussat to deliver Louisiana to the United States.

Declaration of Commissioner Laussat putting the American Commissioners in possession.

All standing during this declaration, and at the close they take their seats.

Delivery, by Commissioner Laussat, of the keys of the city of New Orleans.

Commissioner Laussat, in French, releases Louisiana from the oath of allegiance to France.

The American Secretary reads the process verbal in English.

Address of Governor Claiborne read by Hon. Charles F. Claiborne.

Announcement, by Governor Heard, of the termination of the repetition of the ceremonies of 1803. In order to commemorate this centennial anniversary a process verbal will be signed.

Distribution of medals to distinguished guests.

Then, proceeding down to the St. Peter Street side of the room, conducted by the Cabildo Reception Committee, the Governor and guests, and the officials, etc., will go to the central balcony.

Position on balcony:

Mayor and Governor.

The Governor of Louisiana will make an appropriate address.

The Mayor will also speak, and with the reading of Governor Claiborne's proclamation of 1803, the ceremonies will end.

At a signal the American Flag will be hoisted in Jackson Square; the Cathedral bells will ring, and the Washington Artillery will fire a salute from the levee, which will be responded to by the men-of-war, and the troops will present arms.

LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING ON THE EVE OF THE CELEBRATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER, 16, 1903.

The Louisiana Historical Society held one of the largest meetings on Wednesday, December 16; 1903, in the Fisk Library, that it has ever held in years. Badges and cards were distributed among the members.

That formality was performed by Hon. J. S. Zacharie, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Programme.

Letters expressing regret at inability to come to the celebration were read from the following distinguished people: Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State; Hon. Adelard Turgeon, of Quebec; from the Commodore of the German squadron regretting earnestly that the present duties of the squadron prevent him and his staff officers from coming. However, the Vineta will be here in January. From M. Matthieu, Rector of the University at Quebec, regretting he cannot attend, and from Theodore Hardee, Assistant to the Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, accepting the invitation. Also from Colonel Hardee, of the Mississippi First Regiment of Infantry, acknowledging the receipt of the invitation, which was referred to the officers.

A telegram was received from Mr. E. A. Pike, Private Secretary to the Governor, stating that the President had designated

Admiral Wise, commanding the United States squadron, to represent the Government of the United States at the Centennial Celebration.

Hon. Theodore S. Wilkinson, who will represent at the commemoration his grandfather, General Wilkinson, Commander of the American troops at the transfer in 1803, was elected a member of the Louisiana Historical Society at the suggestion of President Fortier and on motion of Hon. Charles T. Soniat, who had previously moved reconsideration of the vote whereby no more members were to be elected until after the January meeting. This was done as an exception and a compliment to Mr. Wilkinson.

Contract with the excursion steamboat J. S. was approved by the Society. She will be the official boat of the Society for the naval review on Friday. The members will have the exclusive use of the upper deck, the rest of the boat to be open to guests. The Captain of the J. S. is to have privilege of selling excursion tickets for his own account. The boat to be at the disposal of the Society from 12 o'clock noon until after the conclusion of the review.

It was decided that only those wearing the badges of the Society will be admitted to the upper deck. Each member may bring not more than three friends, and they will be provided with suitable badges.

The Collector of the Port requests that masters of steam vessels keep clear of that stretch of river between the first ship of the line of men-of-war and the last, between 12:30 a. m. and 1:50 p. m., so as to keep clear the course to be followed by the United States steamer Stranger, the reviewing vessel.

The following Committee on Reception at the boat was appointed: J. J. McLoughlin, Chairman; James M. Augustin, H. J. de la Vergne, Geo. H. Kernion, Conrad Collins, J. S. Tassin, W. H. Seymour, T. P. Thompson, Dr. L. G. Le Beuf, W. J. Waguespack, H. M. Gill, Charles T. Soniat, Lucien Soniat, Pierre Crabites, Rev. H. S. Maring, W. O. Hart, Sam Weis, Judge R. T. Beauregard, Dr. T. S. Dabney, Frank E. Bernard.

The General Committee on Celebration met after adjournment of the Society and received reports of committees, which showed that all preparations were well in hand.

Mrs. J. A. Hincks, Mrs. L. Augustin Fortier, Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, Mr. John P. Pemberton, Mr. Thomas McC. Hyman and Mr. Felix Puig were appointed a committee to provide a lunch for members of the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association, which will meet here on Dec. 28.

Colonel J. D. Hill, Hon. Paul Capdevielle and John S. Tassin were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of sympathy and condolence to Miss Grace King, Secretary of the Society, on the death of her mother.

James M. Augustin was elected a member of the Press Com-

mittee with full power to act relative to providing facilities for the newspapermen detailed to report the celebration.

Prof. Fortier submitted the following:

New Orleans, Dec. 14, 1903.

It has been suggested that, as the centennial celebration of the transfer of Louisiana to the United States by France is a great historical event in Louisiana, and the Governor and Mayor having issued proclamations recommending the celebration, it should be commemorated by appropriate patriotic exercises in the public and private colleges and schools.

The international naval review takes place Friday, Dec. 18, at 1 p. m., and on Saturday, the 19th, the commemorative meeting and the military parade will be held. As the colleges and schools have different days of holiday, it has been suggested that they each select a day for the historical exercises as their authorities may determine, without interfering with the centennial ceremonies.

To provide data for the exercises, I have the honor to send you the proclamations of the Governor and of the Mayor and copies of historical documents. The reading and explanation of them will be instructive, and will awaken the pride and interest of all Louisianians in the history of the State.

The same documents have been sent to the authorities of each parish of the State for commemorative meetings, and on the last page is a process verbal, which, with slight alterations of date, localities, etc., will be a record for the authorities of each college or school to sign and preserve in their archives. I am, very respectfully,

ALCÉE FORTIER, President.

THE OFFICIAL ORDER.

CALLING OUT THE TROOPS FOR THE CELEBRATION.

Hdqrs. Louisiana State National Guard, First Military District.

New Orleans, Dec. 16, 1903.

General Orders No. 8.

In obedience to orders from the Adjutant General the troops of the First Military District and other State troops reporting for duty will be paraded for review at 3 o'clock p. m., by His Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Saturday, Dec. 19, in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana purchase.

As the occasion will be further honored by the presence in the port of New Orleans of vessels of the United States Navy and that of France and Spain, proper position in line will be assigned the marines and sailors of the visiting vessels who may report for participation in the parade and review.

Captain John W. Bostick, commanding the Naval Brigade, will provide escort at landing points to direct contingents from the vessels to their position in formation.

The United States troops, marines and sailors will form on

Canal Street, right at Tchoupitoulas Street, extending west, at 2 o'clock, in the following order:

Fourth and Ninety-first Companies, Coast Artillery, Captain Willard D. Newbill, commanding.

Marines and sailors from squadron United States Navy in port.

Marines and sailors from the French and Spanish cruisers in port.

The State troops and Cadet Corps will form on Canal Street, right at Chartres Street, extending east, in the following order:

Naval Brigade, Captain John W. Bostick.

Battalion Washington Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel John B. Richardson.

Battalion Louisiana Field Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel John P. Sullivan.

Second Separate Company Infantry, Captain Joseph Kantz.

Signal Corps, Captain J. Henry Warner.

Companies of the First Battalion Infantry.

University and College Cadets.

First Troop Cavalry, Captain C. Robert Churchill.

The columns will move at 2:45 p. m., passing in review before His Excellency, the Governor, who will take post on Chartres Street, near St. Peter Street.

The march will be continued down Chartres Street to Esplanade Avenue, to Rampart Avenue, to Canal, to Decatur Street, where the parade will terminate.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN GLYNN, JR.

E. C. FENNER, Col. A. A. G.

CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATIONS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Dec. 11, 1903.

"To the People of Louisiana: One hundred years ago the vast domain called Louisiana, extending from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the rivers that flow eastward from the Rocky Mountains, was acquired by the United States from France. By the Treaty of Paris of April 30, 1803, over 1,000,000 square miles of territory were thus added to our country, and from this old Louisiana, the mother of many States, have been created twelve States and two Territories, which to-day have a population of more than 15,000,000. The free navigation of the Mississippi was thus forever secured to America and an outlet to the sea was obtained for the products of its great and fertile valley.

"This vast empire, embracing nearly one-third of the area of the United States, and developed by American genius and industry into one of the happiest and richest regions of the world, was transferred to the United States on December 20, 1803, in the old Cabildo, in the city of New Orleans.

"To commemorate the centennial of this great historical event with appropriate ceremonies, the Legislature adopted Act No. 14, of 1900, directing the Louisiana Historical Society to prepare a suitable programme, and it becomes my duty, as chief Executive, to make this proclamation, recommending our citizens to make a proper observance of this centennial event.

"Wherefore, I, William Wright Heard, Governor of Louisiana, considering the importance of this anniversary in the history of this State, do issue this proclamation that the centennial anniversary ceremonies of the transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States will take place in the city of New Orleans on Dec. 18, 19 and 20, 1903.

"And, further, in order that observance of the centennial anniversary which appeals to all patriotic Louisianians, shall be general throughout the State, I invite the citizens of each parish to assemble at their respective courthouses on Saturday, Dec. 19, 1903, and commemorate the centennial anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and by hoisting the American flag.

"Grateful to God for the many blessings conferred on the inhabitants of Louisiana during the last 100 years, and to render thanks for the great prosperity vouchsafed to us, I earnestly ask our citizens to unite in their various places of worship on the Centennial Day, Sunday, Dec. 20, 1903, and offer up thanks to God for the great blessings conferred on us, and pray that he may forever bless us and our beloved commonwealth.

"Given under my signature and the great seal of the State at the Capitol, in the city of Baton Rouge, on this (the 11th) day of December, A. D. 1903.

W. W. HEARD, Governor.

"By the Governor:

"JOHN T. MICHEL, Secretary of State."

BY THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 15, 1903.

"To the Citizens of New Orleans:

"The Celebration of the Centennial of the Anniversary of the Transfer of Louisiana to the United States, in pursuance of an appropriation in aid thereof by the City Council of New Orleans, being about to take place in this city on the 18th, 19th and 20th of December, in the year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Three, under the auspices of the Historical Society of the State of Louisiana, and in the presence of the Governor of the State, and of other public officials, of officers of the Army, and officers of the Navy of the United States, in command of a fleet of ships of war, assembled in honor of this great public transaction, and the expected attendance upon the occasion of distinguished strangers and of representatives of foreign nations, and especially of French and of Spanish officers commanding ships of war of the respective countries, render it appropriate for me to issue this,

my Proclamation, as Mayor of New Orleans, in memory of so solemn an event, and in order that the celebration in view may be general, to request that on Friday, Dec. 18th, the public and private schools be closed at 12 o'clock, and on Saturday, the 19th of December, the whole day, and that the citizens of New Orleans exhibit their sympathy with the exercises which have been provided for, by attending upon them so far as practicable and by displaying from their dwellings and other buildings the national colors.

"On Dec. 20th, A. D. 1803, the tricolored flag of France was displayed for the last time at sunrise on the Place d'Armes, now called Jackson Square, which faces the ancient buildings where the Cabildo held its session.

"The French flag made room for the Stars and Stripes under repeated peals of musketry and artillery. The territory thus acquired included Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Nebraska, North Dakota, a great part of Minnesota, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas. The Oregon Territory, occupied by the United States, and claimed as part of the Louisiana purchase, and later, in 1818 up to 1846, held in joint occupancy with Great Britain, was afterwards, in 1846, by treaty with Great Britain, recognized to belong to the United States, and included the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The treaty under which the transfer was effected was concluded at Paris, on the 30th of April, A. D. 1803, as the result of the labors of Robert R. Livingston, the American plenipotentiary: Mr. Monroe arrived in time to co-operate with him in fixing the price at the sum of fifteen million dollars, for which Napoleon Bonaparte ceded, in the name of the French Republic, forever and in full sovereignty the Province of Louisiana to the United States.

"There is not, it is justly claimed, fellow-citizens, at the present time, 100 years after the purchase, treasure enough among the nations of the earth to buy this territory, nor could the combined armies and navies of the world wrest it by conquest from the United States.

"PAUL CAEPDEVIELLE,
"Mayor of New Orleans."

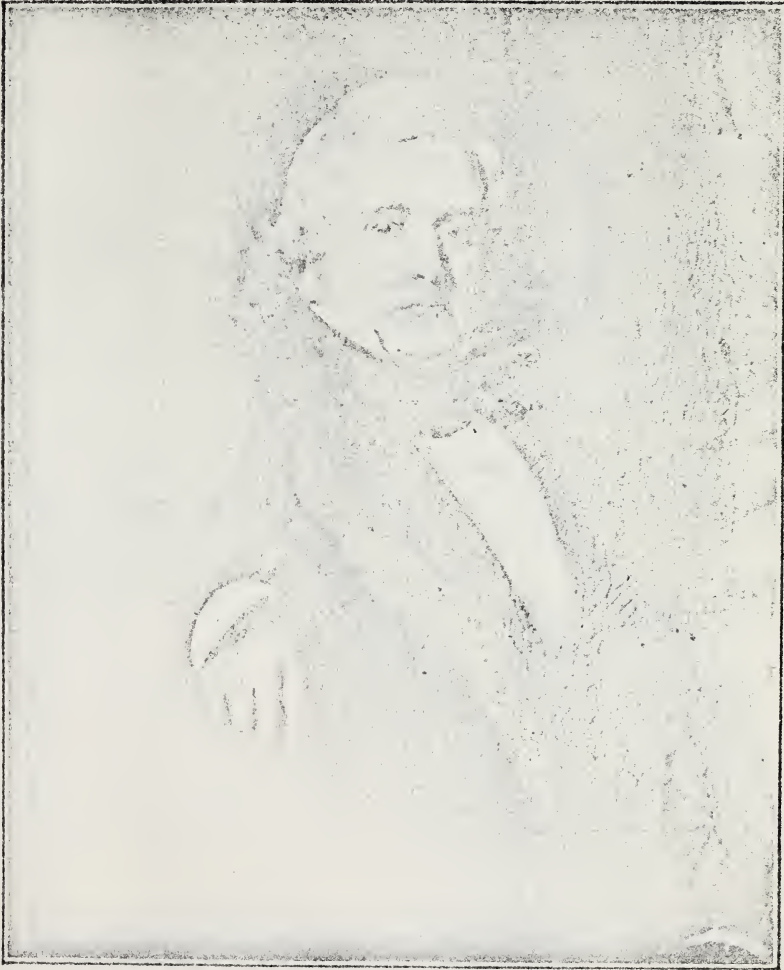
HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Louisiana Historical Society was established on Jan. 15, 1836, and its first President was Judge Henry A. Bullard. The secretaries were Mr. Harrison and Mr. Louis Janin; and among the officers were: Porter, Martin, Roman, Canonge and Barton. Among the members were: Gray, Clapp, Eustis, McCaleb, Ingalls, Winthrop, Rost, Watts, Deblieux and Leonard.

In 1846 the Society was reorganized by the following gentlemen: John Perkins, J. D. B. DeBow, Edmund J. Forstall, Charles Gayarré, General Joseph Walker and Alfred Hennen. The celebrated jurist and historian, François Xavier Martin,

was elected President. He died in December, 1846. The following year the Society was incorporated and Judge Henry A. Bullard was elected President, and John Perkins and J. D. B. DeBow, Secretaries.

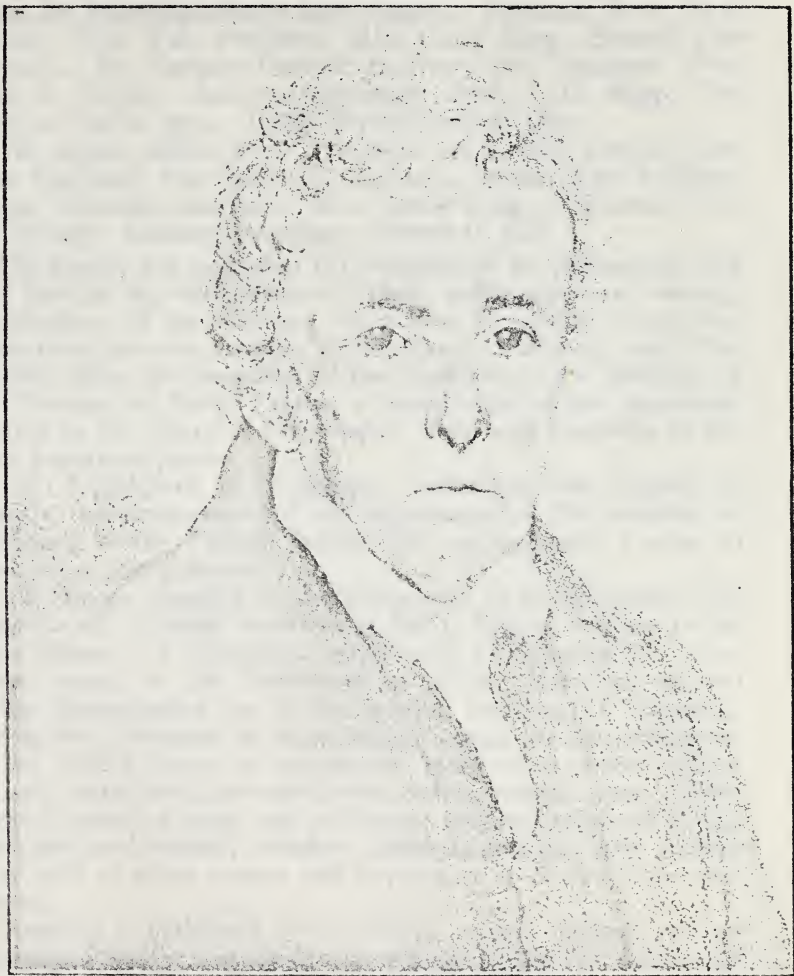
By an act of the Legislature in 1860, it was decreed that, "in



JUDGE HENRY A. BULLARD,
First President, Louisiana Historical Society, (1836.)

the event of a dissolution of the Historical Society, all books, maps, records, manuscripts and collections shall revert to the State, for the use of the State Library." Judge Gayarré was elected President in 1860, and for seventeen years the Society was dormant, because of the Civil War and its consequences.

In April, 1877, a new charter was obtained from the Legislature, and the domicile of the Society was transferred from Baton Rouge to New Orleans. The incorporators in 1877 were: Chas. Gayarré, Francis T. Nicholls, Louis A. Wiltz, Robert M. Lusher, E. T. Merrick, W. W. Howe, George W. Cable, B. J. Sage, H.



JUDGE F. X. MARTIN,

Second President, Louisiana Historical Society.

B. Magruder, William Walker, F. S. Richardson, Joseph A. Quintero, George A. Pike, Alexander Dimitry and J. Dickson Bruns, of New Orleans; William B. Eagan, N. C. Blanchard and F. J. Alcocke, of the Parish of Caddo; D. C. Montan and J. M. Williams, of the Parish of East Baton Rouge.

The object of the Society, as stated in the act of 1877, is: "The collecting and preserving facts, documents, records, memorials, relating to the national, aboriginal and civil history of the State." In 1888 Judge Gayarré resigned the presidency, which he had held for twenty-eight years, and Judge W. W. Howe succeeded Judge Gayarré as President and remained in office until 1894, when the following officers were elected: President, Prof. Alcée Fortier; First Vice President, Miss Grace King; Second Vice President, Dr. Gustave Devron; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. John R. Ficklen; Assistant Secretary, Prof. J. H. Rapp. Dr. Devron died in 1900. Judge Gayarré died in 1895.

The present officers are: President, Prof. Alcée Fortier; First Vice President, Hon James S. Zacharie; Second Vice President, Gaspar Cusachs; Secretary, Miss Grace King; Treasurer, Geo. W. Young; Assistant Secretary, Charles G. Gill.

The Society has published two volumes of its proceedings and part first of the third volume. These publications are, mainly, contributions of its members. It intends to publish shortly extracts from the very valuable documents in its custody, and it has received from the custodian of the Archives in the Ministry of the Colonies, in Paris, France, a bound copy of the documents relating to the history of Louisiana in 1803, with facsimiles of the most important papers.

The Legislature of Louisiana authorized the Society to prepare the programme for the celebration of the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, and appropriated a sum of money for that purpose.

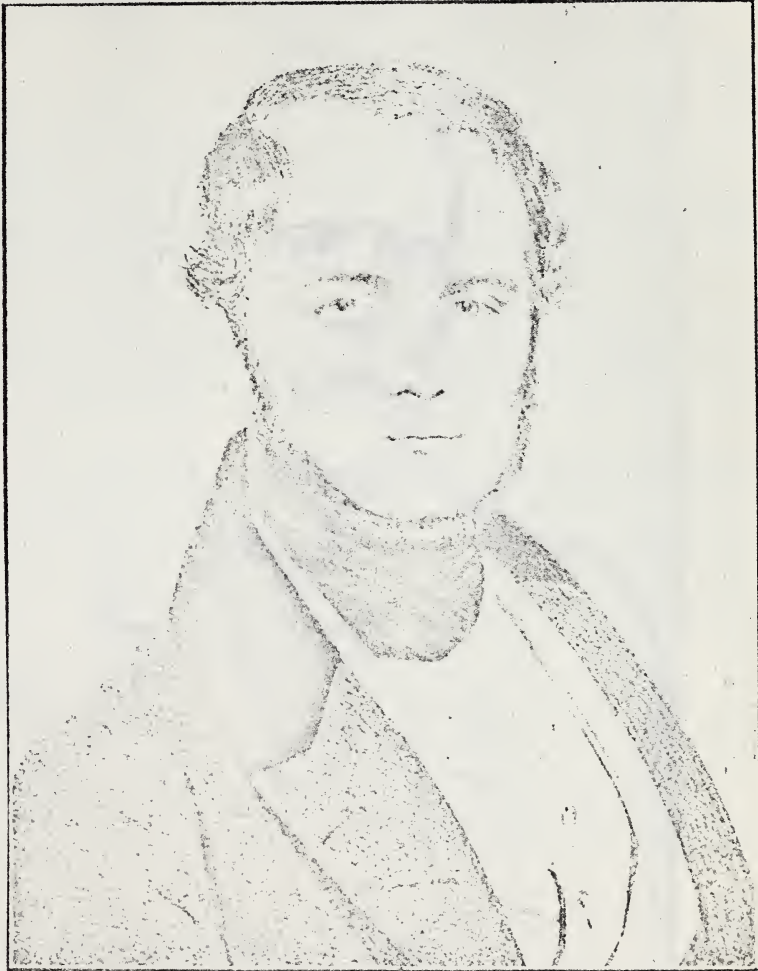
The Society, mindful of the importance of all documents and papers in the Colonial Archives in Paris, France, relating to the early history of Louisiana, addressed a memorial to Congress, signed by the Presidents of all the historical societies in the States formed out of the original Province of Louisiana, and by the Governors of these States, asking for the publication by the United States of the records aforementioned which contain hitherto unpublished correspondence, orders, proclamations, official reports, grants of lands and privileges; the registration of births, marriages and deaths; censuses, financial accounts and various other data of great interest and importance to students and historians.

Congress is petitioned to have these records copied and an edition printed for distribution, as public documents, among the universities, colleges, libraries, historical and other learned societies of the United States, and that an appropriation be made for that purpose.

Prof. Fortier has been informed by the keeper of Archives in Paris that the total cost of copying the documents will not exceed \$2,000.

The Louisiana Historical Society possesses and has in its custody very valuable books and documents pertaining to the history of the colony under the French and Spanish dominations.

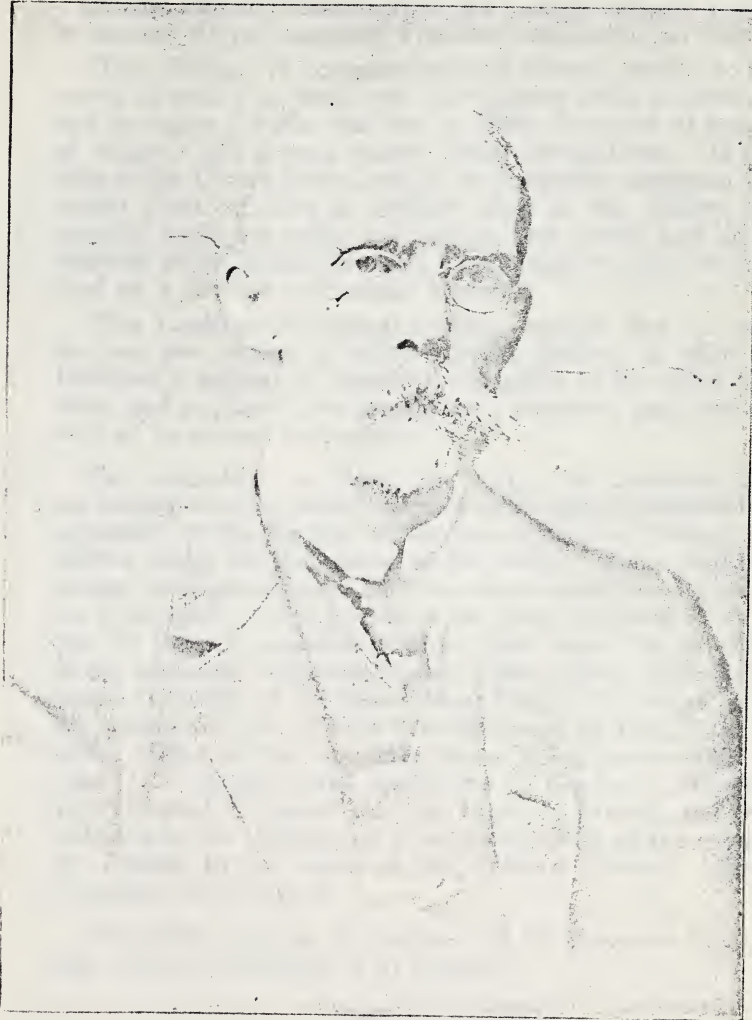
The Society has been actively engaged, and will be for years to come, in the work of investigation and classification of the history of this State. Among the subjects worthy of study are the following: (1) History of the Indians of Louisiana; (2)



JUDGE CHARLES GAYARRE,
Third President, Louisiana Historical Society.

history of the parishes; (3) history of distinguished foreigners who have visited Louisiana; (4) the laws of Louisiana; (5) biographies of famous Louisianians; (6) the development of agriculture and education; (9) old maps; (10) history of the State from 1815 to 1903.

The Society holds monthly meetings, at which original historical documents are exhibited and papers read by members. The Society has honorary and corresponding members in this and other States and abroad. Every effort is made to bring the So-



JUDGE W. W. HOWE,
Fourth President, Louisiana Historical Society.

ciety into close touch with other historical societies of the United States.

On the 2d of May, 1901, the Society had the honor of receiving and welcoming William McKinley, the twenty-sixth President of the United States, in the venerable Cabildo Build-

ing, and to hear within its walls patriotic expressions of his great interest in the welfare of the State of Louisiana, and of the important part the acquisition of Louisiana occupied in the advancement and the history of the United States. A few months later the beloved President was struck down by an assassin.

On the 16th of October, 1901, the Society adopted resolutions in memory of the martyred President, concluding as follows:

"This Society, in common with all citizens, desires to add its words of sorrow to those that have sprung from so many hearts, and to mourn for one that was so lately the guest of honor, and of whom it will always cherish kindly recollections. As a president of the United States, and as an American statesman, our deceased guest occupied an eminent place in the history of our country, while his tragic end touched our hearts, and his tender devotion to an invalid wife gave the example to every home in the land of a devoted and model husband.

"The Louisiana Historical Society, mindful that no words of its own can assuage a widow's grief, desires to offer to the President's widow its respectful sympathy in her great bereavement, and to place in its records on a memorial page this expression of its esteem and sorrow."

Two years later, on April, 30, 1903, the Louisiana Historical Society was the prime factor in an imposing celebration of the centennial of the signing of the treaty between France and the United States for the cession of the colony. Many distinguished citizens were present, and addresses were made by the Hon. Francis T. Nicholls, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court; Hon. Jos. A. Breaux, Associate Justice; Prof. Alcée Fortier, President of the Louisiana Historical Society; Hon. Albert Estopinal, Lieutenant Governor of the State; Hon. Charles T. Soniat, who read the speech that was to have been delivered by Hon. Paul Capdevielle, Mayor of the city, His Honor being unavoidably absent. Hon. J. S. Zacharie read the Treaty of Cession in English, and Hon. Charles T. Soniat read the treaty in French, and this was followed by the affixing of a memorial tablet at the entrance of the Cabildo by the ladies of the Colonial Dames' Association, Daughters of Louisiana.

This tablet is set at the entrance of the Supreme Court building, and the inscription is as follows:

THE CABILDO.

Erected in the latter part of the eighteenth century by the Spanish Government, and used for the assembling of the Cabildo, or Government Council.

Here, in 1803, took place the formal transfer of the Province of Louisiana from Spain to France, and from France to the United States.

Here, in 1825, resided, as the guest of the State, the Marquis de Lafayette, Later the great hall was used for the sessions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

This tablet was placed here April 30, 1903,

—by—

The Colonial Dames of America,

—in—

The State of Louisiana.

The most important role of the Society in the annals of this State and city was played in December, 1903, when during three successive days on the 18th, 19th and 20th, it celebrated with most elaborate ceremonies the centennial of the transfer of the Territory of Louisiana from France to the United States.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, STATE OF LOUISIANA, 1877, EXTRA
SESSION.

No. 108.

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate The Louisiana Historical Society," approved January sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

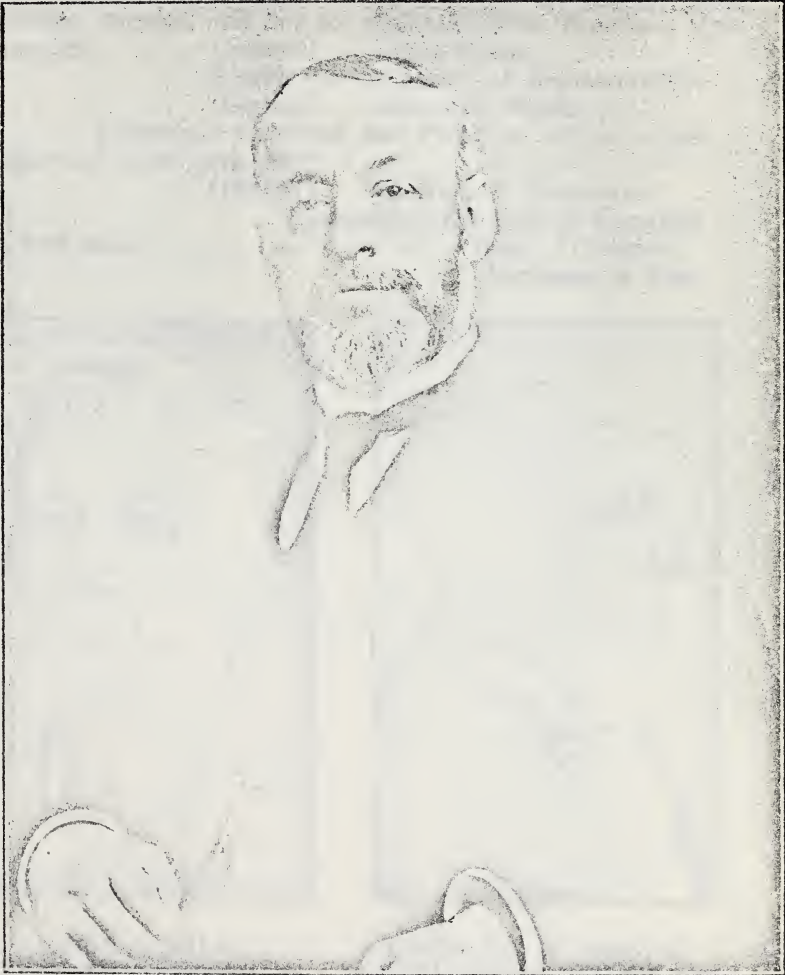
SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That the following-named persons, viz: Chas. Gayarré, Francis T. Nicholls, Louis A. Wiltz, Robert M. Lusher, E. T. Merrick, W. W. Howe, George W. Cable, B. J. Sage, H. B. Magruder, William Walker, F. L. Richardson, Joseph A. Quintero, George A. Pike, Alexander Dimitry, and J. D. Bruns, of the City of New Orleans; W. B. Egan, N. C. Blanchard and F. J. Alcocke, of the Parish of Caddo; D. C. Montan and J. M. Williams, of East Baton Rouge; and such others as may hereafter be legally chosen, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic to be known and called by the name of "The Louisiana Historical Society."

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the object of this Society shall be the collecting and preserving facts, documents, records and memorials relating to the natural, aboriginal and civil history of the State; and that for the better preservation of the same, room shall be granted for the use of said Society in the building now appropriated to the use of the State Library.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the domicile of said Society shall be in the City of New Orleans. It may have a corporate seal, which may be altered or changed at pleasure, may sue and be sued, may take and hold real or personal estate, whether by gift, grant or devise, and generally have and enjoy

all the rights and privileges to which similar institutions are by laws entitled. All notices and citations shall be served upon the President or presiding officer of said Society.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That any five of the per-



PROF. ALC  E FORTIER.
President Historical Society, 1903.

sons named in the first section of this Act, may constitute a quorum for the organization of this Society, and shall have power to adopt a Constitution and By-Laws, for the legitimate transaction of the business of the same.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That in the event of the dissolution of this Society, all books, maps, records, manuscripts

and collections shall revert to the State of Louisiana for the use of the State Library.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That branches of the said Society may be formed in any part of the State.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) LOUIS BUSH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

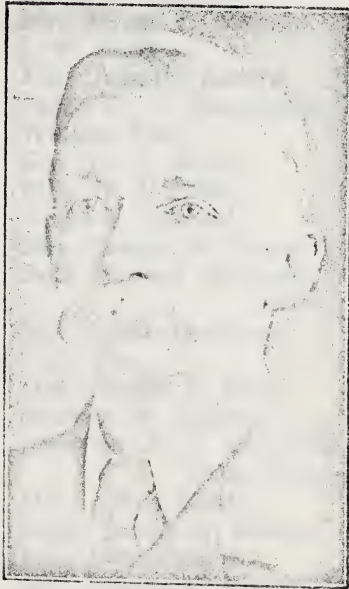
(Signed) LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved April 30th, 1877.

(Signed) FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy.

WILL A. STRONG,
Secretary of State.



CHAS. G. GILL,
Secretary of the Celebration Committee; Assistant Secretary of the Society.



JUDGE JOS. A. BREAUX,
First Vice President, 1903, and Member Celebration Committee; now 1904 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.

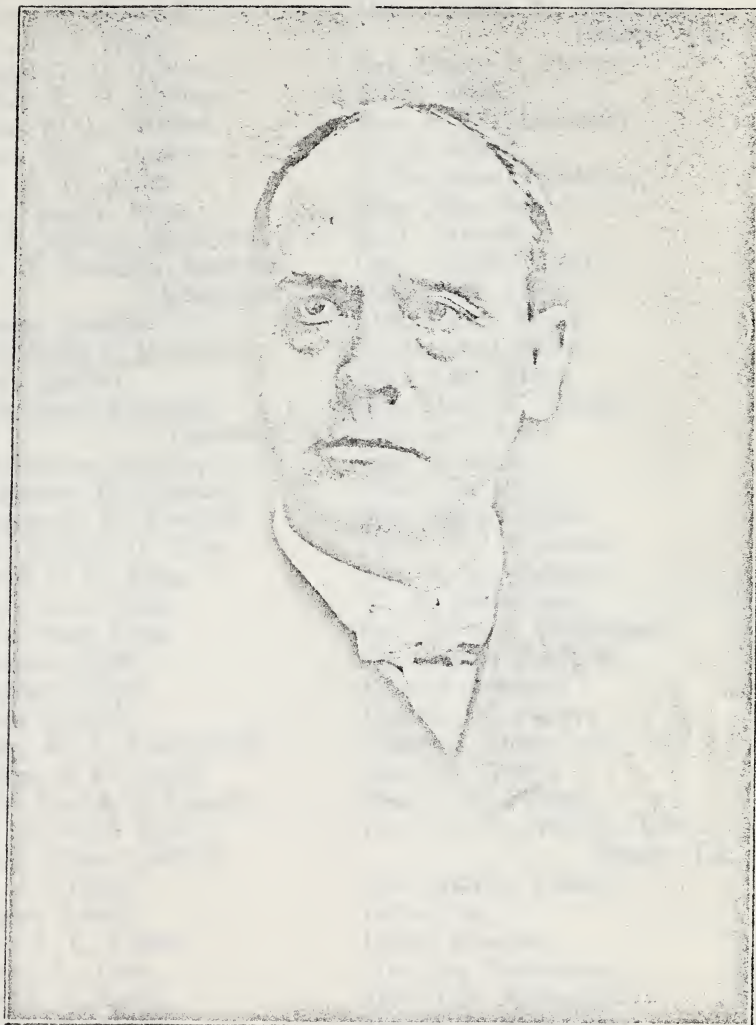
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Miss Hilda Meyer,
 Mrs. Victor Meyer,
 T. Marshall Miller,
 Miss Kate Minor,
 Miss Mary E. Morgan,
 Miss E. C. Moss,

Hart Newman,
 Henry D. Ogden,
 Miss Marie Ogden,
 Dr. T. V. O'Gorman,
 Mrs. F. W. Parham,
 W. S. Parkerson,
 Prof. John P. Pemberton,
 Col. Arsène Perilliat,
 Peter F. Pescud,
 Warren W. Phelan,
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Chairman Military Committee.



W. J. WAGUESPACK,
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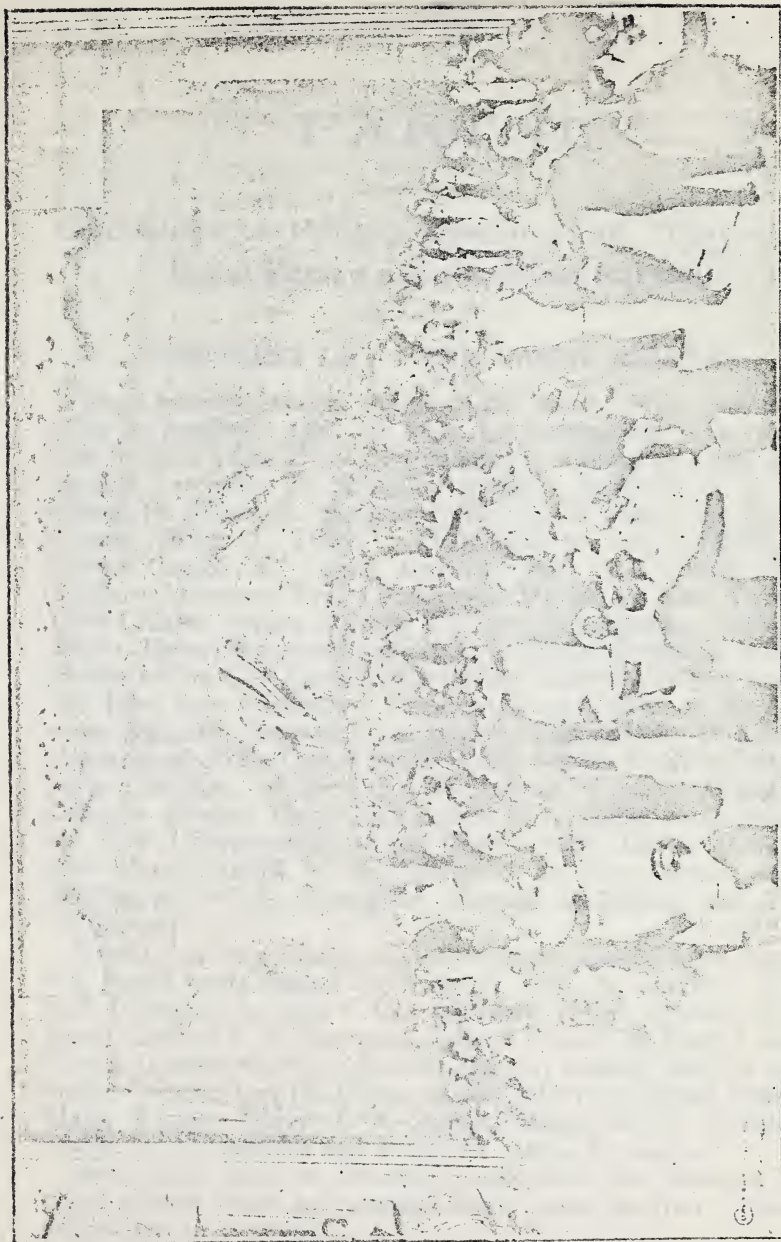
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 Chas. T. Soniat,
 Leonce M. Soniat,
 Dr. E. Souchon,
 J. Zach. Spearing,
 E. L. Simonds,
 Prof. W. C. Stubbs,
 Mrs. W. C. Stubbs,
 Mrs. R. Sulakowski,
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 Castle, La.,
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 Rev. Chas. L. Weils,
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 Mrs. Sidney White,
 Morgan Whitney,
 Rev. C. M. Widman,
 Miss Jennie Wilde,
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 Hon. A. H. Wilson,
 Mrs. Jules Wogan,
 J. T. Wood,
 Mrs. J. T. Wood,
 J. A. Woodville,
 Prof. Ellsworth Woodward,
 George W. Young,
 James S. Zacharie.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Hon. Paul Capdevielle, Mayor of the City of New Orleans.
 Very Rev. Mother Austin Carroll, Mobile, Ala.
 Most Rev. P. L. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans.
 Hon. Murphy J. Foster, Senator and ex-Governor of Louisiana.
 Hon. W. W. Heard, ex-Governor of the State of Louisiana.
 Hon. Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the American Embassy,
 Paris, France.





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HISTORICAL BALL AT FRENCH OPERA HOUSE,,
Friday, December 18, 1903.

PART II.

Ceremonies of Friday, December 18, 1903 — The Naval Review and the Historical Ball.

THE FIRST DAY. THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The Committee having charge of the Naval Review had everything in readiness when the hour for holding the naval parade was reached. The U. S. S. *Stranger*, in waiting at Canal street landing, received the following guests: Monsieur J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States; the Spanish Consul, Señor J. Tuero y O'Donnell, in full uniform; the French Consul, M. Pierre Richard; the Vice Consul, Hon. Maurice Damour; Paul Capdevielle, Mayor of New Orleans; United States Senator Murphy J. Foster, Congressmen Adolph C. Meyer, Robert Broussard and Robt. C. Davey, President William Mehle, of the City Council; Lieutenant Governor Albert Estopinal, Hon. John McIlhenny; President Alcée Fortier, of the Louisiana Historical Society; P. A. Lelong; Captain John P. Merrell, in command of the United States Naval Station at New Orleans; Judge Routhier, of the Court of Appeals, Quebec; Walter D. Denegre, Armand Capdevielle, Editor of *L'Abeille*, New Orleans; Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, of the United States Marine Hospital; Hon. Henry McCall, U. S. Collector of the Port; Messrs. Hugh McCloskey, W. A. Kernaghan, Bernard McCloskey and T. S. McChesney.

Hardly had these distinguished gentlemen arrived when Governor Heard came aboard the *Stranger* with the members of his staff following in order: General Allen Jumel, General A. B. Booth, General E. P. Cottreaux, Colonel Branch M. King, Colonel Harris, Colonel Andrews, Colonel Hooper, Colonel Maurice Generelly, Colonel G. A. B. Hayes, Colonel Murray, Colonel Holmes, Major Thomas, Major J. B. Sinnott, Major Jos T. Buddecke, Major H. M. Isaacson and Major W. McL. Fayssoux.

Immediately after the Governor had reached the *Stranger*, the vessel left the wharf and steamed slowly down the river. As she did so the

VESSELS IN PORT SALUTED

with whistles and guns, while upon their rigging were seen all the flags of the nations, with the flags of the United States, France and Spain particularly prominent. The *Stranger*, after a trip of a mile or so, turned about and started back up the river, passing at a stated distance on the city side all the men-of

war anchored in midstream. The Minneapolis, the flagship of Admiral Wise, was the first passed. On board the Minneapolis the marines and the sailors were lined up at the side of the vessel, and on the Stranger the officers and men stood attention as the Stranger steamed past. Then bands played national airs, the Stranger opening with "Star Spangled Banner," and the Minneapolis replying with music of its own. Governor Heard, Ambassador Jusserand and the Spanish Consul, Mr. O'Donnell, together with Captain Bostick and Commander McFarlane, stood on the bridge as the vessel passed, and saluted. Every man-of-war, from the Minneapolis to the Yankee, was decorated from bow to stern with signal flags and the flags of all nations. As the Stranger passed the marines and sailors and officers who had stood at attention dispersed, and the visiting party sped on to the next vessel in line.

The Hartford, with her black wooden hull looming from the water, was passed next by the Stranger in her slow run up the river, and upon her also the marines and the sailors and the officers stood at attention, while the compliment was returned on board the Stranger and the two bands played their national airs. Next came the Topeka, and then the French cruiser, the Jurien de la Gravière; and last the Yankee, whose big hull denoted at a glance that she had been a merchantman, transformed through the efforts of the Navy Department into a cruiser of no slight strength.

By this time the Stranger was being followed by other vessels, and the steamer J. S., the official boat of the Louisiana Historical Society. Behind her were the tugs, R. W. Wilmot, Taurus and Colonel L. Aspinwall.

After passing the vessels on her up-stream trip, the Stranger came to anchor and prepared to

RECEIVE ADMIRAL WISE AND THE COMMANDERS.

of the other vessels which had come to do honor to the Historical Society's celebration.

The Captain of the French cruiser, M. Lemogne, was the first to arrive on board the Stranger. He was received by Captain Bostick and the Governor's staff and then introduced to the Governor, who accompanied him below, where they exchanged compliments. Admiral Wise was the next to arrive; he also was received by the Governor's staff and shown below. Admiral Wise was accompanied by Captain A. Marix, of the Minneapolis, and his aid, Lieutenant Dayton. Commander L. C. Heilner, of the Yankee, Commander Veeder, of the Hartford, and the Commander of the Topeka, F. A. Wilner, were also similarly received.

After a visit of ten or fifteen minutes, Admiral Wise, Captain Marix and Lieutenant Dayton appeared on deck, and were soon in their launch, bound for the Minneapolis. The Stranger boomed an Admiral's salute of seventeen guns, after which the admiral's launch sped away, and the French Captain and the French Con-

sui left together. Commander Veeder, of the Hartford, left next, being accompanied by Mayor Capdevielle. When all the officers had retired, the men and officers aboard the Stranger were called to attention, and the Governor and party prepared to return the calls which had been paid them. Those who left in the launch, included the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand; the Spanish Consul, Mr. O'Donnell; Governor Heard, Mayor Capdevielle, Adjutant General Junel, General Booth, General Cottreaux, Major Fayssoux, and Captain J. W. Bostick, of the Stranger.

The Stranger thundered a salute of nineteen guns to the French Ambassador, who stood on the steps of the launch with uncovered head until the firing ceased. The launch then sped away to the flagship of Admiral Wise, who in his triple capacity of the ranking officer and commander of the American fleet and the United States representative, was the first one visited.

The visitors were received aboard the Minneapolis by Admiral Wise and Captain Marix and shown below, where an exchange of compliments took place. The launch of the *Jurien de la Gravière* then came alongside and

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR

came aboard and started for the French ship, amidst a salute of nineteen guns from the Minneapolis. Shortly afterwards the Governor and his staff departed and to him was fired a salute of seventeen guns. The proper salute was also fired to the Spanish Consul when he left the Minneapolis. The Governor's party went past several of the vessels and came alongside the *Jurien de la Gravière*, where Governor Heard and party were received by Captain Lemogne and Ambassador Jusserand. A salute of seventeen guns was fired, and the Governor and party went next to the *Yankee*, and the Governor was saluted with seventeen guns. The *Topeka* was visited next, and a salute of seventeen guns was also fired. About this time the French Ambassador left the *Jurien de la Gravière*, and upon his departure was saluted with nineteen guns.

The historic Hartford was the last vessel visited by the Governor's party.

Thus came to an end one of the most notable naval reviews ever seen in the Mississippi river, one participated in by representatives from three nations, commemorating an event whose greatness and significance are now fully realized.

ON BOARD THE "J. S."

Three hundred and twenty members and guests of the Louisiana Historical Society took part in the naval review, the J. S. having been allotted a place of honor a few hundred feet behind the Governor's reviewing vessel. Gay with flags and bunting of the United States, France and Spain, the boat presented a picturesque appearance.

At noon the excursionists began to come trooping down the wharf's incline and to seek coigns of vantage on the roomy decks of the J. S.

A committee on reception, composed of members of the Louisiana Historical Society, distributed handsome badges. The time fixed for departure was 12:20, but it was fully one hour after, that the leading ship, the Stranger, cast off her mooring ropes and proceeded down stream and slowly moved along the line of men-of-war. The Stranger went about two miles down stream and then turned and steamed up the river, on the Algiers side. She rounded the last warship when about two miles away, and returning down stream, stopped abreast the middle war vessel in line. Then began the ceremonious round of visits by the Governor to the Commandant of each man-of-war, and this was followed by the return calls of the Commanders.

The Historical Society's contingent of members and guests were afforded a splendid view of the whole scene from start to finish.

The boat came back to the landing at Canal street at 3 o'clock.

THE HISTORICAL BALL AT THE FRENCH OPERA HOUSE.

Nothing in the history of brilliant functions, at least those within the memory of the present generation, could have excelled the animated scene that was presented in the French Opera House on the night of December 18, 1903, when, with the first burst of the march music from the orchestra, cunningly hidden behind a screen of flowers and ferns, on the stage, there trooped down from the foyer to the parquette entrance a procession of beautiful women clad in the costly and rich embroidered dresses of the first years of the nineteenth century. The glittering, bejeweled array of fascinating ladies was preceded by a distinguished vanguard of honor, Governor Heard and Ambassador Jusserand, Mayor Capdevielle and the Spanish Consul, Señor Tuero y O'Donnell. Then came the

COUPLES IN THE MARCH.

Admiral Wise and Mrs. W. C. C. Claiborne.

Ex-Governor Francis and Mrs. R. T. Beauregard.

Commander Lemogne of the French cruiser Jurien de la Gravière, and Mrs. O. O. Provosty.

Captain Marix, of the United States cruiser Minneapolis, and Mrs. James Hulde.

Captain Veeder, of the Hartford, and Miss Amelie Denegre.

Captain Wilner, of the Topeka, and Mrs. Wm. Preston Johnston.

Captain Heilner, of the Yankee, and Miss Emma Zacharie.

Judge Routhier, of Ottawa, Canada, and Mrs. George Denegre.

Hon. Pierre Richard, Consul General of France, and Mrs. C. E. Fenner.

Captain J. P. Merrell, United States Naval Commandant, and Miss Kate McCall.

President Fortier, of the Historical Society, and Mrs. H. D. Bruns.

The march was part 2 of the programme of musical numbers, the first part of which consisted of selections from the old masters (1739 to 1800).

The promenade ended when the stage was reached, and the guests were received by a number of ladies of the Society, and lady patronesses, the other portion of the general committee acting as escort to the party of prominent guests.

During all of this first and second part of the programme, while the minuet and the gavotte (dances of the last century) were being danced, ladies not in 1803 costumes were not allowed on the dancing floor.

The minuet was admirably

DANCED BY FIFTY-TWO COUPLES,

who had been carefully trained under the direction of the ladies composing the Minuet Committee.

All of the young ladies were dressed in white with ornaments and gauze and scarfs of colors.

THE DANCERS.

COUPLES IN THE MINUET.

Miss Martha Andry and Mr. Tom Lanaux.
 Miss Marie Bernard and Mr. James Campbell.
 Miss Nina Bernard and Mr. Ben Crump.
 Miss Nina Burthe and Mr. Chas. Couturié.
 Miss Laure Beauregard and Mr. Blanc Monroe.
 Miss Marguerite Beauregard and Mr. Koch Chalaron.
 Miss Edith Buckner and Mr. W. Leverich.
 Miss Beulah Butler and Mr. H. Sears.
 Miss Mathilde A. Bailey and Mr. Gaston Becnel.
 Miss Jeanne Correjolles and Mr. A. Robelot.
 Miss Amélie Chiapella and Mr. Sidney Moreno.
 Miss Laure Chiapella and Mr. Arthur Moreno.
 Miss L. Chalaron and Mr. Chas. Reynolds.
 Miss Amélie Claiborne and Mr. Martin Matthews.
 Miss Haydée Cruzat and Mr. Jas Strawbridge.
 Miss Loulou Deléry and Dr. P. de Verges.
 Miss Bertie Deléry and Mr. Walter Robertson.
 Miss Claire Ducros and Mr. John Plauché.
 Miss Corinne Duplantier and Mr. James Ferry.
 Miss Cora de Verges and Mr. René Fréret.
 Miss Stéphanie de Verges and Mr. Emile Blanchard.

Miss F. L. Ellis and Mr. Eugene Parham.
 Miss Céleste Eshleman and Mr. Paul Robelot.
 Miss Lucy Farrar and Mr. John W. Hincks.
 Miss Jeanne Fortier and Mr. Geo. Baudéan.
 Miss Marie Ferry and Mr. Albert LeBreton.
 Miss Gladys Fenner and Mr. Ross Brazeale.
 Miss Mathilde Grévemberg and Mr. C. T. Sawyer.
 Miss Martha Gasquet and Dr. King Logan.
 Miss May Gilmore and Mr. Louis Plauché.
 Miss Emma Grima and Dr. Guy Darcantel.
 Miss Mildred Hall and Mr. John Williams.
 Miss Emilie Hincks and Mr. John G. Robin.
 Miss Emma Hincks and Mr. Henry Plauché.
 Miss Laura Jones and Mr. Edw. Person.
 Miss Margot Labarre and Mr. Robert Ducros.
 Miss May Logan and Mr. Harry Forsyth.
 Miss V. F. Ford and Mr. John Skipwith.
 Miss Kitty Monroe and Mr. Irving Lyons.
 Miss Alice Monroe and Mr. Gus. Beauregard.
 Miss Adele Matthews and Mr. Udoipho Wolfe.
 Miss Mary Matthews and Mr. Sam Logan.
 Miss Stella Mendes and Mr. C. M. McMillan.
 Miss Eliska Provosty and Mr. J. D. Hardin.
 Miss Adina Provosty and Dr. Louis I. Gelpi.
 Miss Cecil Préot and Mr. Oscar Guérin.
 Miss Lillian Parlange and Mr. Ashbel Hutton.
 Miss Charlotte Payne and Mr. C. J. Butler.
 Miss Nelville Poupart and Mr. Stephen De Blanc.
 Miss Elodie Robelot and Mr. Tarrant.
 Miss Corine Villeré and Mr. Paul Villeré.
 Miss Georgie Winship and Mr. Richard Eustis.
 Miss Clemence Williams and Mr. O. N. Shepard.

The following danced the gavotte:

COUPLES IN THE GAVOTTE.

Miss Gratia Allen and Mr. Audley Post.
 Miss Emily Adams and Mr. Theo. Roehl
 Miss Eveline Byrd and Mr. Edw. Ellis.
 Miss Lenny Boisblanc and Mr. Palmer Abbott.
 Miss Anna Butts and Mr. Sidney Ellis.
 Miss Jeanne Boudousquié and Mr. Robert Dugué.
 Miss Margot Castellanos and Mr. T. N. Robertson.
 Miss Armide Crump and Mr. Henry Collins.
 Miss Carrie Charles and Mr. Wm. Leverich.
 Miss Pauline Carran and Mr. L. A. Beugnot.
 Miss Isabel Duggan and Mr. Louis Hardie.
 Miss Lillian Duggan and Mr. Charles Green.
 Miss Irene Delery and Mr. Alfred Porteous.
 Miss Louise de Lassus and Mr. R. R. Bailey.

Miss Anita Delvaille and Mr. Armand Guyol.
 Miss Hazel Ellis and Mr. Howard Crandall.
 Miss Mary Farrar and Mr. Elfert Harral.
 Miss Nathalie Friedrich and Mr. Maurice Lemoine.
 Miss Adele Ford and Mr. Frank Copp.
 Miss Emma Ganucheau and Mr. Harry Fremaux.
 Miss Anna Ganucheau and Mr. Ed. Gueydan.
 Miss Héloïse Gardère and Mr. Albert Andrews.
 Miss Mary Hosmer and Mr. Alf. Welborn.
 Miss Lise Hewitt and Mr. Walter Jahncke.
 Miss Alice Hardie and Mr. W. Huger.
 Miss Alice Ivy and Mr. Thos. Gordon.
 Miss Corinne Kernion and Mr. Gaillard Martin.
 Miss Florence Kells and Mr. E. B. Ellis.
 Miss Bessie Kidder and Mr. Walter Grima.
 Miss Gertrude Kerr and Mr. Harry Moore.
 Miss Beatrice Levert and Mr. Jules Burguiere.
 Miss Margot Lelong and Mr. R. Frazee.
 Miss Cecile LeBesque and Mr. R. Benton.
 Miss Florena McKenzie and Mr. W. Richardson.
 Miss Beatrice Nott and Mr. H. Emmett.
 Miss May Norman and Mr. W. Wolfork.
 Miss Eleanor Nixon and Mr. Douglas Black.
 Miss Lillie Post and Mr. H. Chamberlain.
 Miss Aline Rouen and Dr. G. Rudolph.
 Miss Sadie Shelby and Mr. Harry Todd.
 Miss Isabel Spelman and Mr. W. Mangum.
 Miss Minnie Stewart and Mr. H. Richardson.
 Miss Cora Stanton and Mr. E. Jahncke.
 Miss Vertille Stanton and Mr. J. Hayward.
 Miss Lucille Terrel and Mr. John Jarvis.
 Miss Lucille Vardel and Mr. M. Smith.
 Miss Gertrude Warner and Mr. W. Henderson.
 Miss Gratia Walmsley and Mr. Pierre Fréret.
 Miss Helen West and Mr. Geo. Kernion.
 Miss May Waters and Mr. Bainbridge Logan.
 Miss Érie Waters and Mr. Edward Moore.

From all parts of the house, from the amphitheatre boxes, filled with beautiful women in faultless gowns; from the loges and baignoires and loges grillees, replete with onlookers, there burst forth, at intervals, prolonged applause, at the ease, grace and skill of the participants in the dances of the long ago.

As a compliment to the honored representative of the Spanish Government, Hon. Tuero y O'Donnell, consular representative, and also specially delegated for the Centennial ceremonies, a Spanish waltz, "España," was played.

The ball was opened by a two-step "Louisiana Centennial," composed by Miss Emma Hincks, and dedicated to the Louisiana Historical Society.

The concluding number of the second part was a medley of Creole melodies, arranged by Prof. George L. O'Connell, the talented local musician and composer, and director of the music of the Historical ball.

Part 3, modern dances, was open to all the guests, and soon the ballroom became tenanted by a dense mass of merry couples enjoying waltzes and "two-steps." This third part was interspersed with promenades, and concluded with a two-step.

The decorations of the opera house were neither elaborate nor gorgeous, but were typical of the occasion and were very tastefully disposed. Under the balcony, which was flanked by two stairways, there rose a trophy of flags of France, the United States and Spain, and festoons of flowers and evergreens. Palms and potted plants adorned the balustrades, and made elegant and reposeful decorations, leading to the double doors that give access to the vestibule of the parquette.

Inside there gleamed long stringers of electric lights, near the stage, and crossing the vaulted ceiling, like intersecting ropes of fire. On one side of the stage the orchestra, under the direction of Prof. George L. O'Connell, was concealed behind foliage dotted with bunches of flowers. In the center of the stage there was a dais representing the trinity of national colors, emblematic of the period whose centennial was being commemorated.

The Historical ball was, indeed, a most successful and brilliant function, whose radiance and beauty were due to the great pains and indefatigable exertions of the ladies in charge of the arrangements, and to the aid given by the lady patronesses whose names follow:

MINUET AND GAVOTTE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Wm. P. Johnston, Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, Miss Virginia W. Wilde, Mrs. M. E. M. Davis, Mrs. Geo. Denegre, Mrs. John May, Mrs. J. P. Richardson, Mrs. H. D. Bruns, Mrs. J. W. Castles, Mrs. Joseph A. Hincks.

YOUNG LADIES ASSISTING.

the patronesses in receiving distinguished guests at the Louisiana Centennial Ball, Dec. 18:

Miss Isabel Puig, Miss Angèle Puig, Miss Nellie Farwell, Miss Louise Ferrier, Miss Marie Reynes, Miss Carrie Freret, Miss Nellie Henderson, Miss Lucia Miltenberger, Miss Etta Finney, Miss Miriam Pemberton, Miss Maude Burthe, Miss Burthe, Miss Margaret Minor, Miss Alicia Jumonville.

LADY PATRONESSES.

Mrs. W. C. C. Claiborne, Mrs. Chas. F. Claiborne, Mrs. C. P. Wilkinson, Mrs. R. T. Beauregard, Mrs. F. T. Nicholls, Mrs. Paul Capdevielle, Mrs. H. W. Conner, Mrs. Geo. Lapeyre, Mrs. H. D. Bruns, Mrs. Jules Wogan, Mrs. Albert

Toledano, Mrs. George Denégre, Miss Kate McCall, Miss Linda Miles, Mrs. O. O. Provosty, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mrs. J. P. Kock, Mrs. L. G. Le Beuf, Mrs. J. Gustave Olivier, Mrs. Fred Joubert, Mrs. Leon Villeré, Mrs. A. W. De Roaldes, Mrs. Sydney White, Mrs. A. L. Livaudais, Mrs. F. J. Gasquet, Mrs. D. A. Milliken, Mrs. F. W. Tilton, Mrs. J. D. Denegre, Mrs. Chas. Conrad, Mrs. Sam'l Delgado, Mrs. C. M. Whitney, Mrs. Geo. Q. Whitney, Mrs. H. R. Labouisse, Mrs. J. W. Cruzat, Mrs. James De Buys, Mrs. Maurice Brierre, Mrs. G. Cusachs, Mrs. T. S. Wilkinson, Mrs. J. W. Castles, Mrs. J. McConnell, Jr., Mrs. R. M. Walmsley, Mrs. Walter Denegre, Mrs. B. F. Eshleman, Mrs. H. J. de la Vergne, Mrs. Chas. E. Fenner, Mrs. Walter Flower, Mrs. Edgar Farrar, Mrs. Louis Burthe, Mrs. Alfred Grima, Mrs. Robt. Parker, Miss Sue White, Mrs. Henry Beauregard, Mrs. Norvin Harris, Mrs. F. A. Monroe, Mrs. Chas. Parlange, Mrs. B. S. Story, Miss Emma Zacharie, Mrs. Jas. Miltenberger, Mrs. Jules Denis, Mrs. E. C. Villeré, Mrs. E. Miltenberger, Mrs. Gustav Kohn, Mrs. Omer Villeré, Mrs. H. G. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Cartwright Eustis, Mrs. W. J. Montgomery, Mrs. B. K. Miller, Mrs. St. Denis Villeré, Mrs. E. J. Glenn, Mrs. Adolphe Meyer.

The ladies were assisted by a committee from the membership of the Louisiana Historical Society, who wore special badges.

Of the Committee on Reception and Seating of Guests, Chas. de B. Claiborne was Chairman; Foyer Committee, Judge C. E. Fenner, Chairman; Floor, Hon. Walter D. Denegre.

The ball was designed to recall and commemorate a ball given in New Orleans, in 1803, at the period of the transfer, the French Commissioner and the American Governor Claiborne being guests of honor.

The costume of 1803 lent grace and historical accuracy to the scene which was enlivened by the dances of the time, the minuet and the gavotte.

The participants in this scene were drawn largely from the old Creole families. Ancestresses of some of the dancers had taken part in the ball of 1803, and in several instances their very gowns were worn by their descendants.

LADY MEMBERS OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY (DECEMBER, 1803).

Mrs. Thomas N. Adams, Mrs. H. F. Baldwin, Mrs. F. P. Blake, Mrs. A. Baldwin, Miss Jeannette Ballard, Mrs. W. J. Behan, Mrs. George Denegre, Mrs. Mollie E. Moore Davis, Miss Amelie Denegre, Mrs. Susan B. Elder, Mrs. L. Augustin-Fortier, Mrs. Josephine E. Fournier, Mrs. L. Dufour Goodrich, Miss N. Herron, Miss Sarah Henderson, Mrs. Joseph A. Hincks, Mrs. Wm. Preston Johnston, Mrs. Joseph Jones, Miss Grace King, Miss Anna King, Miss Anna Kennedy, Mrs. I. L. Lyons, Miss Kate Minor, Miss Sadie McIlheny, Mrs. C. B. Maginnis, Mrs. John May, Miss Hilda Meyer, Mrs. Victor Meyer, Miss Mary E.

Morgan, Miss E. C. Moss, Mrs. F. W. Parham, Mrs. J. P. Richardson, Mrs. R. Sulakowski, Mrs. A. D. Urquhart, Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, Miss E. White, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Virginia W. Wilde, Mrs. R. M. Walmsley, Mrs. Ida Richardson, Mrs. N. A. Puech.

The special guests at the ball were such as might be expected on a great national and international centennial occasion. The list comprised men who had won distinction both in military and civil life, and on the floor were many who are widely known in America and abroad. The official representative of the United States Government, Admiral Wise; the French Ambassador, President David R. Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Governor Heard and Mayor Capdevielle were among the galaxy of brilliant personages who graced the second Louisiana purchase ball. Artist Leavitt and his bride, formerly Miss Ruth Bryan, were given a hearty welcome, and conducted quite a reception in the box which they occupied. Late during the dancing Mrs. Leavitt was escorted over the floor, and introduced to many of the young people of New Orleans.

Governor Heard officially represented the State, and Mayor Capdevielle represented the city. Congressman Davey and wife, President of the Council William Mehle, Commander Lemogne, Justice Frank A. Monroe, and representatives of various State and city departments were present.

The party of distinguished officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition occupied Proscenium Box G, and was as follows: President D. R. Francis, Secretary Collins Thompson, J. D. Hirshberg, Judge W. F. Boyle, L. D. Dozier, A. B. Hart, Riccardo D. Albertini, M. H. De Menil, A. H. Frederick, Nicholas M. Bell, James Campbell, Colonel J. G. Butler, John D. Davis and James Schotten.

Spanish Consul J. Tuero y O'Donnell, the official representative of the Spanish Government, occupied Proscenium Box 8.

Box F was occupied by Ambassador Jusserand, Consul Richard, and the officers of the French cruiser, as follows: Commander Bied, Lieutenant Hevin, Lieutenant Sieve, Ensign Blanchot, Ensign Du Merle, Sub Lieutenants De Rouey, Lereverend, Theron and Chabot.

The officers of the Topeka present, were: Lieutenant Althouse, Lieutenant Allen, Surgeon Iden, Midshipman Murdock and Paymaster Barber.

The officers of the Hartford present were: Captain Veeder, Surgeon McCormick, Paymaster Ash, Navigator Zegmeyer, Chief Engineer Evans, Lieutenant Edie, and Ensigns Courtney and Hallweg.

Those who attended from the Minneapolis were: Admiral Wise, Captain Marix, Lieutenants Dayton, Reed, Pearson, Thelecn, Long and Ridgely, Surgeon Griffin and Mr. Clinton Wise, son of the Admiral.

The officers of the Yankee present were: Lieutenants Kittelle, Sypher, Barbin, Houston and South, Surgeon Shaw and Chaplain Patrick.

GAVOTTE AND MINUET.

The gavotte is a dance of French origin, somewhat resembling the minuet, and worthy of commendation for its combination of vivacity and originality. It first came into popularity from the Department of the Hautes-Alpes, and its etymology is due to its having been born in Gap, a town in that Department, whose inhabitants were called Gavots, and hence the term "gavotte."

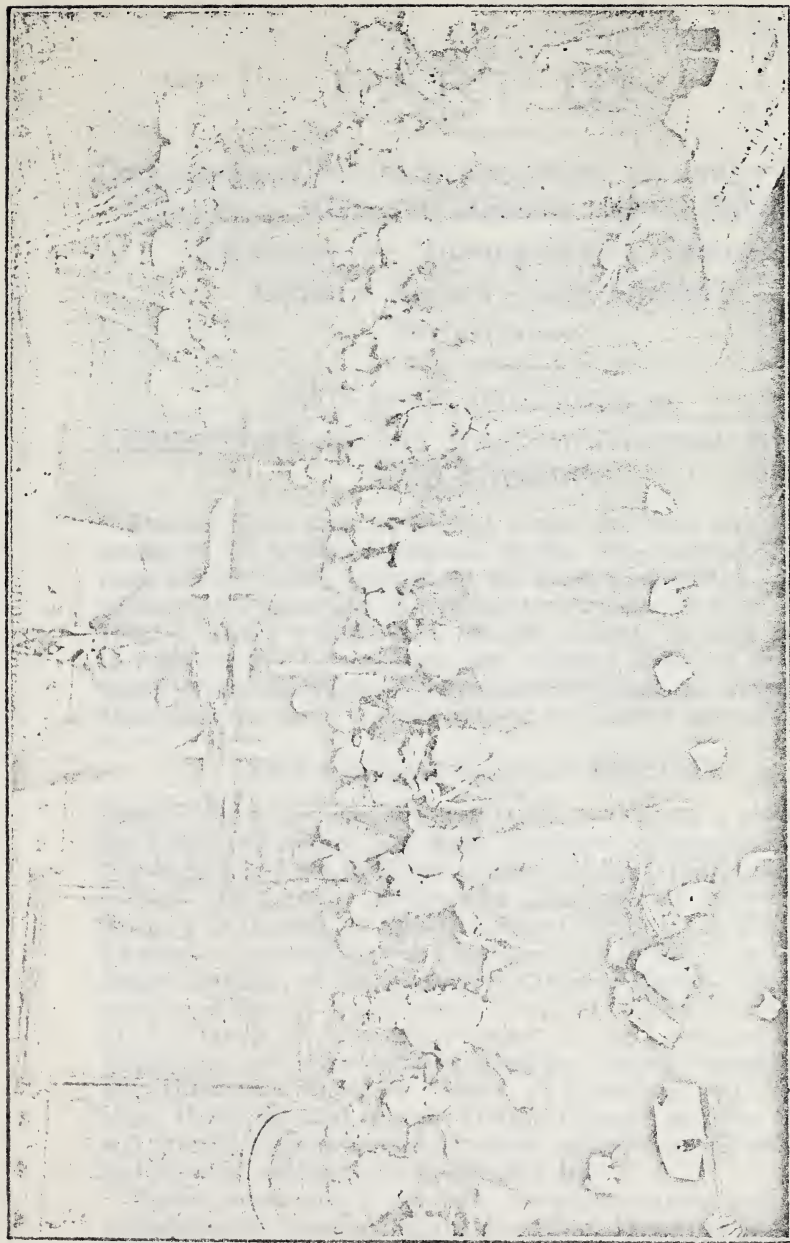
The music for such a dance is quick, vivacious and attractive. It was introduced in the latter half of the seventeenth century, but was seldom performed after the middle of the eighteenth.

Therefore, the music selected by Prof. O'Connell for the gavotte, which was the third number in part 2 of the programme, was an old French lay, "C'est le Roi Dagobert," whose rhythm is very jovial and lively. The introductory music was "La Fête du Village," a composition by Mozart (1791).

The minuet, another old-fashioned dance, was invented in Poitou, France, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Its name is derived from "menuet," which means small, little, pretty, thin, and has reference to the small steps taken in dancing that measure. It is a slow and graceful dance, which, in the eighteenth century, was much in favor as a stately and ceremonious dance. Music for such a dance is triple and slow. The orchestral division, therefore, for its evolution in the Historical ball comprised the partition of "Don Juan" (Mozart, 1707), and the popular air, "Cadet Roussel," an anonymous musical song and dance. Both of these measures are slow and dignified, and are exactly suited to the motif of the minuet. That dance was in all its glory in the palmy days of the French Court in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and was a favorite with the powdered and bejeweled maquises and the peruked and frilled marquises and chevaliers.

The costumes worn at the ball were typical of the event commemorated, and were patterned after the style of 1803. Nearly all of the dresses were white, with a few of blue, many of them in the style of the empire. White liberty gauze, chiffon, liberty satin, with sashes, seemed to be the favorite materials.

It was Miss Grace King, Secretary of the Louisiana Historical Society, who first conceived the idea of the Historical Ball and who planned nearly all the details of it. On the eve of the Centennial Celebration the death of her venerated mother prevented Miss King from taking any part in the different functions.



(Photo by J. M. Teunisson, Official Photographer.)

OFFICERS AND GUESTS OF LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY AT THE CITY HALL.

Friday, December 18, 1903.

PART III.

Ceremonies of Saturday, December, 19, 1903—At the
City Hall, Historical Museum and the Cabildo—
Addresses by Distinguished Guests—
Military Review—Gala Operatic
Performance.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19.

CEREMONIES AT CITY HALL, HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND CABILDO.

France, Spain and the United State—the three powers represented in the formal ceremonies of the day—were in close and most friendly union throughout the entire proceedings. His Excellency, M. Jusserand, Ambassador of France at New Orleans; Hon. J. Tuero y O'Donnell, Spanish Consul, specially delegated to represent his Government, and Admiral Wise, of the United States Navy, designated by President Roosevelt as United States representative, were together during the greater part of the day.

THE CEREMONIES OF THE DAY

began early in the forenoon and lasted until about 4 o'clock. At the City Hall, which was most handsomely decorated, Mayor Capdevielle and the members of the Louisiana Historical Society received the guests: Ambassador Jusserand, of France; Consul Tuero y O'Donnell, of Spain; Admiral Wise, U. S. N.; Captain Lemogne, commanding the French cruiser Jurien de la Gravière; Judge Routhier, of the Exchequer Court of Canada; Sir E. Taschereau, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada; Ex-Governor D. R. Francis, of Missouri, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and many officers from the visiting warships; also His Excellency, Governor Heard, of Louisiana, and his staff: Hon. Pierre Richard, French Consul General at New Orleans, and several prominent men in naval, military, social, commercial and financial circles in this State and city.

Having spent nearly one hour in speech-making and personal introductions, members of the Louisiana Historical Society and guests next went, in carriages, to the Historical Museum on Chartres street (The Old Archbishop's Palace) with an escort of the First Troop of Cavalry, L. S. N. G.

The Mayor delivered an address of welcome from the porch of the Archbishop's Palace, while the guests and as many people as

could conveniently crowd into the inclosure, were standing in the courtyard. At the conclusion of the Mayor's speech Prof. Fortier, President of the Louisiana Historical Society, gave a sketch of the memorable events of the last century, and related many facts about Louisiana and New Orleans, the traditions and historical wealth of this fair Southern land.

The concluding part of the ceremonies at the Archiepiscopal Palace was a tour of the museum by the guests, at the invitation of President Fortier and Mayor Capdevielle. This museum, in charge of a committee from the Louisiana Historical Society, and under the chairmanship of Mr. Gaspar Cusachs, proved a most unique sight for the visitors from abroad, by personal observation, to have some idea of the wealth and quantity of documents, books, relics and valuable heirlooms which have been preserved by the descendants of the ancient settlers of the Louisiana colony.

From the Museum to the Cabildo, that venerable structure around and about which there clings the hallowed memory of days gone by, the members of the Louisiana Historical Society, its guests and military escort of cavalry troop, moved in an almost triumphal march, while bands of music played, and the populace lining the sidewalks, and filling in all the doors and windows along the route, gave vent to its delight and satisfied interest by hearty shouts and frequent applause.

In front of the Cabildo, whose approaches were kept clear of curiosity-seekers by a cordon of police, there stood a platform gaily and elaborately decorated with palms and ferns. As soon as the cortege reached the Cabildo, a committee from the Louisiana Historical Society received the distinguished guests and escorted them to seats on the platform.

A very dignified and excellent address of welcome was made by Governor Heard, who was followed by Ambassador Jusserand, of France, who captured the sympathies and won the friendship of those present, with his first words, in French, stating that although he could speak English, yet in view of the fact that New Orleans was founded by Frenchmen, and that the people had so admirably preserved the language of that country, he would address them in his native tongue.

Señor J. Tuero y O'Donnell, Consular Representative of Spain, and specially delegated to represent his Government during the centennial ceremonies, was the next speaker. Señor O'Donnell spoke in English, prefacing his discourse with an explanation that he was not a fluent talker in that language, but that he would do his best.

Admiral Wise, the official representative of the United States Government, spoke very briefly, contenting himself with saying a few words complimentary to New Orleans, and expressing his satisfaction at having had the pleasure of participating in the ceremonies.

Ex-Governor D. R. Francis closed the series of speeches, and in his discourse, which he was not more than half an hour in de-

livering, gave his appreciation of the unrivaled advantages of New Orleans as a commercial and industrial city, and wished for, and prophesied a closer bond of union between St. Louis and New Orleans.

Upon the invitation of President Alcée Fortier the distinguished guests and those who were participants in the programme, and a few local notables, adjourned to the justices' room, upstairs, where a most agreeable time was spent, Chief Justice Nicholls delivering the only toast.

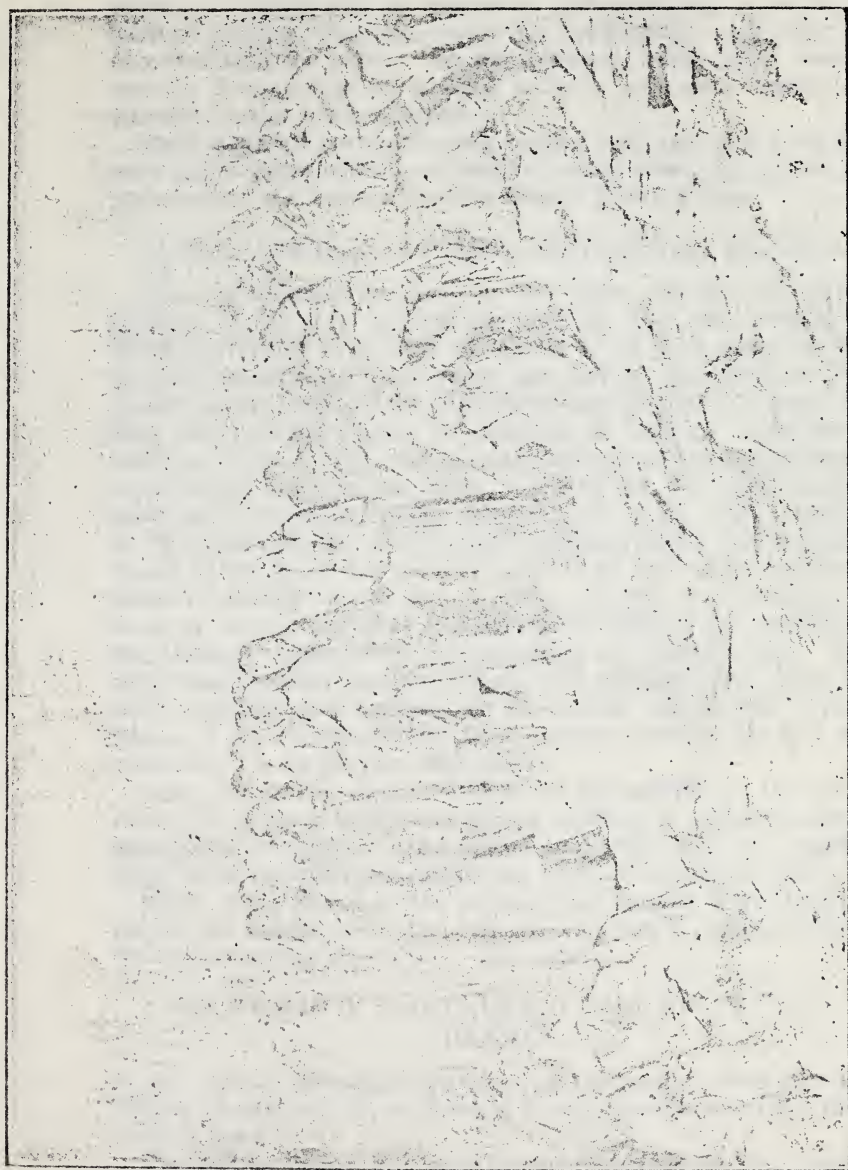
This social function helped to while away one hour, until distant music and shouts of the people from afar proclaimed the approach of the military parade. The whole company then came downstairs and reoccupied the platform. The procession was



GASPAR CUSACHS,
Chairman Museum Committee.

headed by a band of music from one of the warships in port, followed by detachments of marines and sailors from the U. S. Ships Hartford, Yankee, Topeka and Minneapolis, and from the French man-of-war *jurien de la Gravière*, the latter having their own orchestra.

Shout after shout rent the air, and the clapping of hands sounded like a hail storm striking a metal roof, as the sturdy, bronzed and stalwart sailors came in sight of the occupants of the platform. The people joined in the hearty demonstration, which had effect of giving a more martial bearing and a prouder carriage to the men as they



ARRIVAL OF THE URSULINES NUNS AT NEW ORLEANS IN 1727,
(From a Picture in the Historical Museum.)

came swinging along Chartres street, and slightly obliqued to the right in making the short curve at St. Peter street. Soldiers in uniform, keeping step to the music and marching on while the band is playing, and the people are applauding, will ever be favorites with the public. So the applause, while more demonstrative in regard to the visiting soldiers, was very hearty also when the home soldiers passed.

Until nightfall the guests took needed rest, and at 8 p. m. they were again participants in a brilliant social event, the grand gala performance of "Carmen" at the French Opera House.

THE EXERCISES AT THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

This old building standing in the heart of the old French Quarter, by its very architecture and by the very atmosphere which surrounds it, carried the minds of all who gathered there to that period early 200 years ago, when the Ursuline Nuns landed on the banks of the Mississippi and prepared to spend their lives here laboring among the colonists of America. The ancient building, built in 1734, and passing through all the vicissitudes of national and international strife, rejoicing for a moment in prosperity and staggering under adversity the next, fully conveyed by its appearance the many notable changes which had come over it and in the social and political conditions since first it became a famous building in the city of New Orleans. Originally the home of consecrated nuns and the official office of the Archbishop, the building represented the influences of Church and State, which had entered into the history of Louisiana and New Orleans, molding and building up the social, moral and political forces of the commonwealth from meagre colonial life and mere settlement, to its present high rank.

Long before the appointed time for the arrival of the official party, the visitors to this old palace, wishing to participate in the memorable celebrations, had begun to gather, and by noontime many were curiously examining the relics of an earlier time.

While these lovers of the ancient and curious were thus engaged, the official party had left the morning's rendezvous and were approaching the Palace. His Grace,

ARCHBISHOP CHAPELLE, CAME FROM THE PALACE

in the robes of his office, and stood on the porch. Near him were Bishop Rouxel and Vicar General Laval, with many of the clergy close at hand.

The official party was met by the members of the Museum Committee and escorted into the Palace, Archbishop Chapelle receiving them as they mounted the steps of the porch.

First came the French Ambassador, Hon. J. J. Jusserand, escorted by Chairman Cusachs and Governor Heard, followed by his Adjutant General, Allen Jumel. Mayor Capdevielle, together with the Spanish Consul, Mr. O'Donnell, and other members of

the Governor's staff and distinguished guests, came next. Admiral Wise, the representative of the United States, and Congressman Adolph Meyer, Governor Francis and party, accompanied by J. P. Baldwin; Chief Justice Nicholls, Lieutenant Governor Estopinal; Captain Lemogne of the Jurien de la Gravière and the French Consul General Richard; officers of the various men-of-war in port; Captain John P. Merrell, of the United States Naval Station; President Alcée Fortier and Charles T. Soniat, of the Louisiana Historical Society; Theodore S. Wilkinson, grandson of General James Wilkinson; Charles F. Claiborne, grandson of the first Governor of American Louisiana, and many others were among those who entered the famous building.

The official party went immediately into the Museum, which had been arranged in the rooms of the first floor of the building, but they came out directly and stood on the porch of the Palace, while the crowd gathered around to hear the addresses of the day. On the porch were Chief Justice Nicholls, the Spanish Consul, Archbishop Chapelle, Consul General Richard, of France; Vicar General Laval, Captain Lemogne, General Allen Jumel, Colonel Hooper, Orris McLellan, Captain Merrell, Mayor Capdevielle, President Wm. Mehle, of the City Council; Mr. McCracken, Treasurer Pat McGrath, Mr. Couret, Mr. Kausler, Theo. S. Wilkinson, G. Cusachs, Prof. Fortier, Prof. Henry M. Gill and several others.

MAYOR CAPDEVIELLE

was the first speaker. His address was intended merely as introductory to that of the orator of the day, Prof. Alcée Fortier, President of the Historical Society.

MAYOR CAPDEVIELLE SAID:

"Your Excellencies, Your Graces, Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, Ladies and Gentlemen: At the request of the Historical Society, I take great pleasure in calling this notable gathering to order. I need not say that I am greatly gratified at seeing here present so large, so representative and so distinguished a gathering, come to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States. In behalf of the citizens of New Orleans, as well as of the Historical Society, I extend a cordial welcome to you, as representatives of the French and Spanish nations, to you from Canada, and to you who have come from our sister States in America, whose participation in this event tends to add even greater luster.

"I am not expected to make a formal address, but as Chief Executive of the City of New Orleans, I am here to welcome you into our midst, and to tell you of our happiness in meeting you. I hope your visit will be truly enjoyable, and if it must be for a comparatively short while, I hope you will carry away with you pleasant recollections not of the celebration alone, but of the cordiality and hospitality of the kindly people of New Orleans.

"And now I beg leave to introduce to you the orator of the day, a gentleman of learning and a scholar, a professor in Tulane University and President of the Louisiana Historical Society, Prof. Alcée Fortier."

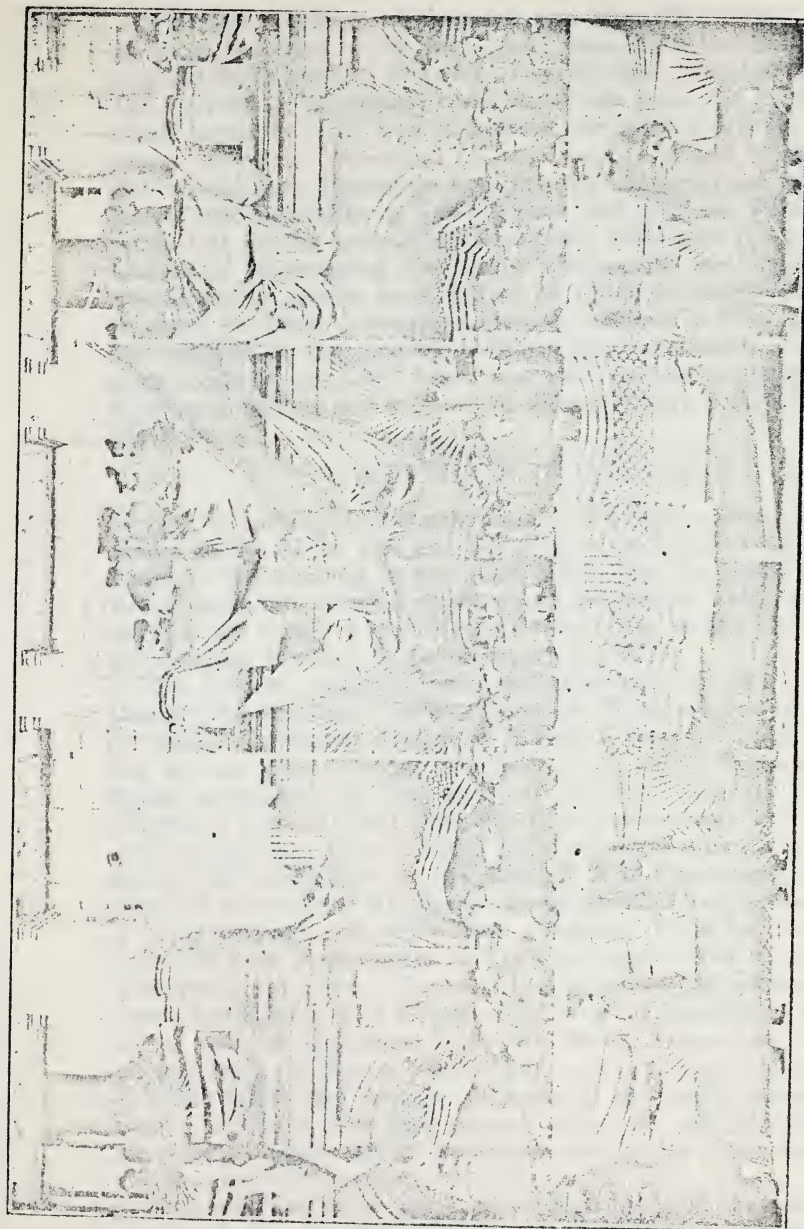
PROFESSOR FORTIER,

as the orator of the occasion, spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: By an act of the Legislature of our State, passed in 1900, the Louisiana Historical Society was authorized to prepare a suitable programme for the celebration, in December, 1903, of the centennial anniversary of the transfer of Louisiana to the United States. In 1902, on the recommendation of our patriotic Governor, the Legislature appropriated a certain sum of money to carry out the elaborate programme submitted by the Historical Society, and the City Council of New Orleans has lately done the same. One of the principal features of the programme was to be the opening of an historical exhibit. It was deemed highly appropriate, while the history of Louisiana was receiving eager attention all over the United States, that an opportunity be given our people to see the pictures of the men and women whose deeds formed our history, and to see also, in the words of contemporaries, the documents which relate that history.

"It is eminently proper that this historical exhibit be held in the oldest historical building to be found in the whole territory of the former province of Louisiana, a building which is a memento of the early years of New Orleans, and which has been hallowed by the presence within its walls of saintly nuns and venerated bishops.

"Shortly after the foundation of New Orleans, Bienville, the wise Governor, endeavored to establish schools for the boys and the girls of the colony, and it was at his request that the Ursuline nuns came to Louisiana. On February 23, 1727, they started, a company of seven, from Lorient in Brittany, with Marie Tranchepain de St. Augustin as Mother Superior. They arrived at the Balize at the mouth of the Mississippi, after a tiresome and perilous journey of five months, which Sister Madeleine Hachard has related in a charming manner in her letters to her father. Her description of New Orleans as it was in August, 1727, is very interesting. She says that the town is beautiful, well constructed and regularly built, that the streets are very wide, and the principal one is nearly a league in length. She adds that a song is sung publicly in which it is said that the city presents as fine an appearance as Paris. Sister Madeleine tells her father that she is not eloquent enough to convince him of all the beauty of the town, and that she finds some difference between New Orleans and Paris. With regard to the inhabitants she mentions that the ladies are dressed magnificently with stuffs of velvet or damask covered with ribbons, and, shall I say it, as elsewhere, make use of rouge and blanc and 'mouches' or beauty spots.



(Copyright Photo by J. M. Tennison, Official Photographer.)
THE CABILDO AND SPEAKERS' STAND,
Saturday, December 19, 1903.

"The first residence of the nuns was Bienville's former house, the most beautiful in the town, and situated in the block now bounded by Bienville, Chartres, Iberville and Decatur Streets. The convent, or permanent residence of the nuns, the building of which began in 1727, was situated at the other extremity of the town. Governor Périer and his wife were very kind to the nuns, and so was Rev. Father de Beaubois, the Superior of the few Jesuits who were then in New Orleans, and who was unremitting in his zeal for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the colonists. Instead of encouraging the young students of the Ursulines in their desire to become nuns, Father de Beaubois thought it would be better for them to become Christian mothers in order to establish religion in the country by their good examples. To draw souls towards the Lord, such was the constant purpose of the Ursulines, and in our history we should always remember with gratitude

THE EARLIEST TEACHERS

of girls in Louisiana, the guardians of the little orphans, and the tender nurses of the sick and the poor at the hospital. It was no doubt to the teaching of the good sisters that the ladies in Louisiana owed the singular elegance and refinement which were noticed by all travelers in the colonial days, and which has become the common heritage of the ladies of our days.

"On July 17, 1734, the nuns took possession of their convent, this present building. Mother Superior Tranchepain had died in November, 1733, but Madeleine Hachard, the pious and charming woman whose letters form one of the most important historical documents for the study of our early history, lived till August 9, 1760. At that time the French domination in Louisiana was coming to a close. From 1727 to 1760 many important events had taken place in our history. The Company of the Indies had surrendered its charter, and Louisiana had become again a royal province: Bienville had succeeded Périer as Governor, and had been unsuccessful in his wars against the Chickasaws; Vaudreuil, the 'Grand Marquis,' had governed the province with pomp and dignity, and Kerlérec had been his successor. In 1760, at the time of Madeleine Hachard's death, France had suffered greatly from the Seven Years' War, and two years later Louis XV, the selfish and corrupt successor of the stately monarch for whom Louisiana had been named, ceded the whole province to his cousin, Charles III of Spain, an abler and a better ruler than the Bourbon of Versailles.

"We need not relate the events which followed the attempt by the Spaniards to take possession of Louisiana: the devotion of the colonists to France, and later the project of establishing a republic on the banks of the Mississippi. The revolution of 1768 is a sad and glorious event in our annals, and in the archives of the Ursuline Convent is chronicled the fact that, on Oct. 25, 1769, the chiefs of the insurrection of 1768 were shot in the yard of the barracks adjoining the convent. 'It was,' says the chronicle,

'a terrible moment of anguish for the nuns. The report of fire-arms caused the windows of the chapel to shake, where had taken refuge the relatives of the victims, with whom the nuns prayed.'

"Is it not interesting, ladies and gentlemen, to contemplate the building which held within its walls in colonial times the good



GOVERNOR GAYOSO DE LEMOS,

(From a Miniature in the Historical Museum.)

sisters and their charming pupils, the grandmothers and mothers of our grandmothers, the building which was visited by the French Governors, and later by all the Spanish Governors? We like to portray the gentle Unzaga, the heroic Bernardo de Galvez, and the courtly Carondelet, as they stood where we are at present. We reach the first years of the nineteenth century, and from this spot we hear the firing of cannon which announces the arrival in

New Orleans of Pierre Clément de Laussat, the French Colonial Prefect. By treaty Louisiana has become French once more, and the Marquis de Casa Calvo and Don Manuel de Salcedo have been instructed to transfer the sovereignty of the province to the representative of Bonaparte, the First Consul of the French Republic.

"Let us now leave this building, let us run up Condé Street to the house of Laussat, and there let us enjoy his hospitality as he is acquainting himself with the country and the people whom he is to govern. On his arrival the Prefect issued a proclamation to the Louisianians announcing the retrocession of the province to France, and the inhabitants of New Orleans and the planters of Louisiana answered him with simplicity and dignity. They expressed the pleasure they felt on becoming French again, but they said that the French Republic would attach less value to the homage of their fidelity if it saw them relinquish, without any sentiment of regret, the sovereign who had lavished his favors upon them during the time he had reigned over them. This kind

REMEMBRANCE OF THE SPANISH DOMINATION

was eminently just, for, from Unzaga to Salcedo, from 1770 to 1803, the rule of the Spanish Governors had been mild and beneficent.

"The second French domination in Louisiana was not to be of long duration, for on April 30, 1803, Bonaparte ceded the immense colony to the United States. Livingston and Monroe wisely treated for the cession of the whole province, although not instructed by their Government to do so, and President Jefferson, as a true patriot, approved an act which was to assure forever the greatness and power of the nation, and make our Louisiana enter the glorious Federal Union established by the men of the American Revolution.

"Laussat, in New Orleans, was instructed to receive the sovereignty of the province from Spain and to transfer it to the United States. At our old Cabildo, on November 30, 1803, the transfer from Spain to France took place. On the same day the Colonial Prefect and Commissioner issued a second proclamation to the Louisianians. He announced the cession to the United States, which he considered the precious pledge of the friendship which could not fail to grow from day to day between the two republics, and which conferred upon the Louisianians the most eminent and most memorable of blessings. He called attention to the rights and privileges appertaining to a free government with which the Louisianians had been suddenly invested. He predicted that the Nile of America, the Mississippi, would soon see its bosom darkened with a thousand ships belonging to all the nations of the earth, and mooring at the quays of another Alexandria. He said finally that he hoped the Louisianians would always distinguish with affection the French flag, and that their hearts would never cease to rejoice at the sight of its glorious folds. Allow me to say here,

ladies and gentlemen, in the presence of the distinguished Ambassador of the French Republic, that Laussat's hope has been realized. One hundred years have elapsed since the French flag was lowered from the staff erected in the Place d'Armes and the American banner took its place as the emblem of sovereignty, and yet the hearts of the Americans of to-day, descendants of the Louisianians of 1803, are always thrilled with pleasure at the sight of the banner of France. It reminds them of their ancestors, the pioneers on this soil, it reminds them of Lafayette and of Rochambeau, of Brandywine and of Yorktown.

"After abolishing the Spanish Cabildo and appointing a Municipal Council, of which Etienne de Boré was the head, Laussat gave, on December 1, in honor of the French flag, a magnificent dinner and a ball, which was opened with a minuet danced by the Marquis de Casa Calvo and Mme. Almonester. On December 8, the Spanish Marquis gave a ball in honor of Laussat, and on December 16 the French Commissioner returned the compliment. His guests were so delighted with his hospitality that they stayed at his house until half-past 9 in the morning. It is a pity that at the ball given so graciously yesterday by the ladies of the Louisiana Historical Society we did not follow the good example set a hundred years ago. We saw the minuet and the gavotte of 1803; we admired young ladies who were as beautiful and as graceful as their great-grandmothers, a century ago, and we wished the ball of 1903 had lasted as long as that of 1803. Indeed, let us live for a moment in the past.

"It is Sunday, December 18, 1803, and Laussat, accompanied by the Municipal Council and many notable persons, attends magnificent services at the Cathedral. He enters the church between rows of Grenadiers, and great honors are rendered the representative of the French Republic. For the last time on Louisiana soil are heard the solemn words: 'Domine, salvam fac Republicam; Domine, salvos fac Consules.' At 2 o'clock the American Commissioners, Claiborne and Wilkinson, are seen coming on the Levee, preceded by a detachment of Mississippi Volunteer Cavalry. They go to Laussat's house, and arrangements are made for

THE TRANSFER OF THE PROVINCE

to the United States on December 20.

"On Monday, December 19, at noon, the French Commissioner starts to return the visit of Claiborne and Wilkinson. Laussat wears a magnificent costume, and rides a beautiful horse splendidly caparisoned, the Municipal Council and more than sixty persons accompanying the Commissioner to the American camp, situated two miles from the city. The weather is balmy and springlike, and continues to be so on Sunday, December 20, when the solemn act of transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States is accomplished.

"I shall not relate, ladies and gentlemen, the ceremonies which took place on that day. To-morrow, after rendering thanks to God in our historical Cathedral, we shall repeat somewhat the ceremonies of a hundred years ago. Our honored Governor and our honored Mayor will deliver addresses on December 20. In a few minutes we shall all go to our venerated Cabildo, and in front of that interesting edifice the Governor of our State will welcome the guests of Louisiana. It is my pleasant duty, as President of the Historical Society, which has prepared the programme of these centennial exercises, to welcome the visitors to this historical Museum, and I do so most cordially in the name of the Society.

"As I have already said, around this building cluster recollections of the greatest interest. Andrew Jackson, after the glorious battle of January 8, 1815, entered these portals to thank the nuns for their prayers in behalf of the Americans. The good Sisters left their first Convent in 1824, and this edifice lost for a short time its sacred character. It became the seat of the Legislature of Louisiana, and the honorable senators and representatives were doubtless inspired in their task of lawmaking by the remembrance of the gentle and pious persons who had dwelt here for eighty-seven years. As the residence of bishops and archbishops, this old building regained its holy character, and it is to the enlightened kindness of the authorities of this archdiocese that we are indebted for the permission of holding our exhibit here.

"Our little museum contains mementoes of a number of years, but we wish to recall principally to-day the men and women of 1803. Were they to revive, what marvels they would see! Their Louisiana now forms twelve States and two Territories of the American Union, and their little New Orleans is now the metropolis of our Southern country. So great has been the progress of the Province of Louisiana in a century that a wonderful World's Fair is being prepared to celebrate that progress.

"Well may we, ladies and gentlemen, thank the Almighty for the blessings which He has showered upon our fathers and upon us."

Governor Heard then stated that by request he was pleased to

DECLARE THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM OPEN,

desiring at the same time to congratulate the members of the Society upon their splendid work in thus showing that the relics of Louisiana's history had been preserved to the extent that they had.

Mayor Paul Capdevielle then read a telegram from the President and Secretary of the Numismatic Society and Museum, of Montreal, congratulating the Society upon the formal opening of the Museum.

After these ceremonies the signal for departure was given, and shortly before 8 o'clock the cortege formed, and the official party, preceded by the Governor, the representatives of France, Spain and the United States and the distinguished guests, to-

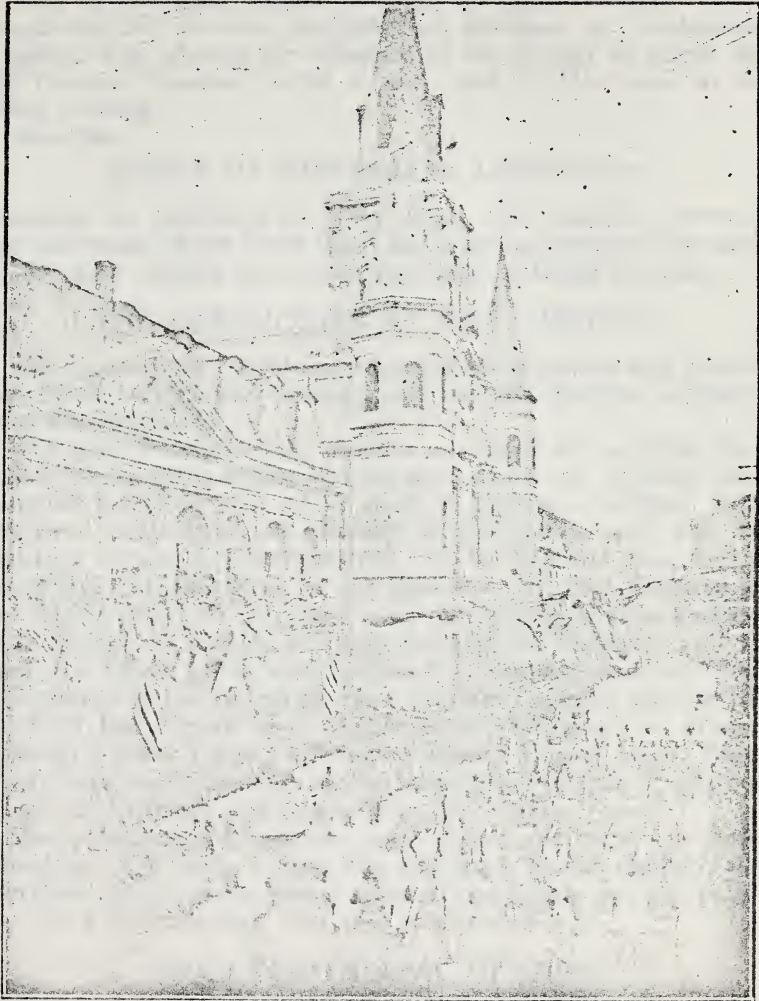


Photo by P. Ernest Carriere
THE MILITARY REVIEW AT THE CABILDO,
Saturday, December 19, 1903.

gether with the members of the Governor's staff, entered carriages and were driven rapidly to the Cabildo, where the ceremonies were continued.

One of the most notable features of the celebration was the Historical Museum, through the kindness of Archbishop Chapelle, who allowed the members of the Society to utilize the old Ursuline Convent, which is now used by His Grace as an office building.

Here the

RELICS OF HISTORICAL LOUISIANA

remained on exhibition for sixty days. The exhibits were in the two rooms of the lower floor, and were so arranged that some of the most striking were to be seen upon entering the place.

THE CEREMONIES AT THE CABILDO.

The front of the Cabildo was hung with American and French and Spanish flags and bunting, and the old Pontalba buildings were also decorated.

The space in front of the Cabildo was roped off and kept clear before the speaking began, and the entrances to the building were reserved for those with admit cards to prevent crowding. The platform was outside the building in the center, and was an ordinary wooden structure covered with bunting and flags, with a small stand in the center for the speakers. On this platform all the distinguished official people who participated were assembled. Just before one o'clock, carriages bearing the Governor and his staff, the Mayor and members of the City Council, Admiral Wise, and officers of the American Fleet, Captain Lemogne and the officers of the French fleet, Ambassador Jusserand of France, Spanish Consul Tuero y O'Donnell, British Consul Hunt, President Francis and members of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Board of Directors and others came up Chartres Street.

The occupants alighted; the band played and there was great cheering. The party walked into the porch of the Cabildo, and Governor Heard accompanied some of the guests into the building for a few moments that they might visit it.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARDS,

commanded by Captain Charles W. Drown and Major E. D. Beach, were in charge of the platform.

Governor Heard was escorted to the platform by Chairman Zacharie. He was followed by members of his staff, the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, Mayor Capdevielle, President William Mehle, of the City Council; British Consul Hunt, Spanish Consul O'Donnell, Lieutenant Governor Estopinal, the French Consul General M. Pierre Richard and Vice Consul Damour; President D. R. Francis and twenty members of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Admiral Wise and other officers of the American ships, Captain Lemogne and

officers of the French ship, Congressman Adolph Meyer, Charles F. Claiborne, Henry McCall, Collector of the Port of New Orleans; Prof. W. C. Stubbs, Louisiana Commissioner to the Exposition; E. B. Kruttschnitt, B. F. Jonas, President Alcée Fortier of the Louisiana Historical Society; Prof. John R. Ficklen and Prof. Lefevre, of Tulane University; Walter D. Denegre and others.

Ex-Governor Francis T. Nicholls, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was one of the distinguished men on the platform. Theodore S. Wilkinson, a descendant of the famous General Wilkinson, who participated in the transfer, was also there.

Before the speaking began, the crowd of citizens was admitted to the space in front of the platform, and entirely filled the asphalt-paved street which takes the place of the old cobblestone-covered way which had been for more than a century the pavement of the historic place. The old building is the only thing there that has not been touched by the hand of modern improvement.

"The band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and at intervals during the ceremony repeated that air and other American and French and Spanish tunes.

Chairman Zacharie introduced

HON. W. W. HEARD,

Governor of Louisiana, who said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—We are assembled here to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of an event which all now recognize as one of the most important in the history of the American people. Here upon the spot where three nations met to transfer an empire, it is fitting that its centennial should be celebrated in a manner characteristic of that event itself.

"The pages of history do not present an instance that I can recall where so vast a domain passed from one nation to another without bloodshed and suffering.

"The expansion of nations and of races has been worked out upon the field of battle. Flags have been carried into other lands at the head of armies. The sword has carved out empires and blood has been the purchase price. But the event we celebrate was wrought out in peace. The representatives of the United States, of France and of Spain, with only respect and love in their hearts, and in a simple, manly fashion, perfected what their people desired.

"When the old flag went down it was not in humiliation and disgrace, and when the new banner flung its folds to the breeze it was amid the plaudits of all.

"The new subjects shed a tear, perhaps, for the fatherland, but they instantly rejoiced in the grasp of brotherly hands. There are no battle fields to remind us of defeat or victory. There are no mounds marking the spots where the soldiers sleep. There is not a single drop of American, or French, or Spanish blood upon their fair page of history. And so the representatives of

these countries can again assemble here to-day, not only without regret in their hearts, but proud of the deed, and can join with us in rejoicing over what has been done with the land they gave us and the people they committed to our care.

"And now allow me to introduce to you the Honorable Ambassador representing the Government of France upon this occasion. In the darkest hour of the Revolution the Americans found friends among the people of France, and the memory of Lafayette and Rochambeau will live forever in the hearts of free-men on this side of the Atlantic. The crowning act of republican France in behalf of the young nation was the cession of this grand domain, the Louisiana Territory, which gave scope for the upbuilding of a great national structure spanning the continent.

"Ambassador Jusserand, ladies and gentlemen."

AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND

was cheered heartily as he took his place to deliver his address. He spoke in French. At various points he was applauded, and the address was a decided success. The translation is as follows:

SPEECH BY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

"It is for me a great honor to address you in this beautiful city of New Orleans—French by name, French by origin, and perhaps I may be permitted to say, with something French also in her heart.

"I think I can in truth speak thus, for to say so is to say nothing antagonistic to the town's tried American loyalism; it is, on the contrary, to confirm it. Have not all American cities a feeling of sympathy for the ancient and valorous land that was the friend in dark days? I do not know an American who has not in his innermost soul a friendly sentiment for France. The American who goes to France does not feel he is in a strange land; he finds himself surrounded with friends, and most natural he should; we descend, you and we from those valiant ones who fought shoulder to shoulder the good fight for national independence and for individual liberty.

"A warm and tender remembrance cherished for the motherland of old, a sincere and tried loyalism for the American country—this sums up the history of New Orleans. No one can doubt it who remembers what, from the very first hour, you were able to accomplish, under the banner of Andrew Jackson, the soldiers and officers of the Creole regiment, on the 8th of January, 1815.

"Once more, on that day was the good fight fought for the sacred cause of independence and it was fought to the sound of the "*Marseillaise*" and the "*Chant du Départ*."

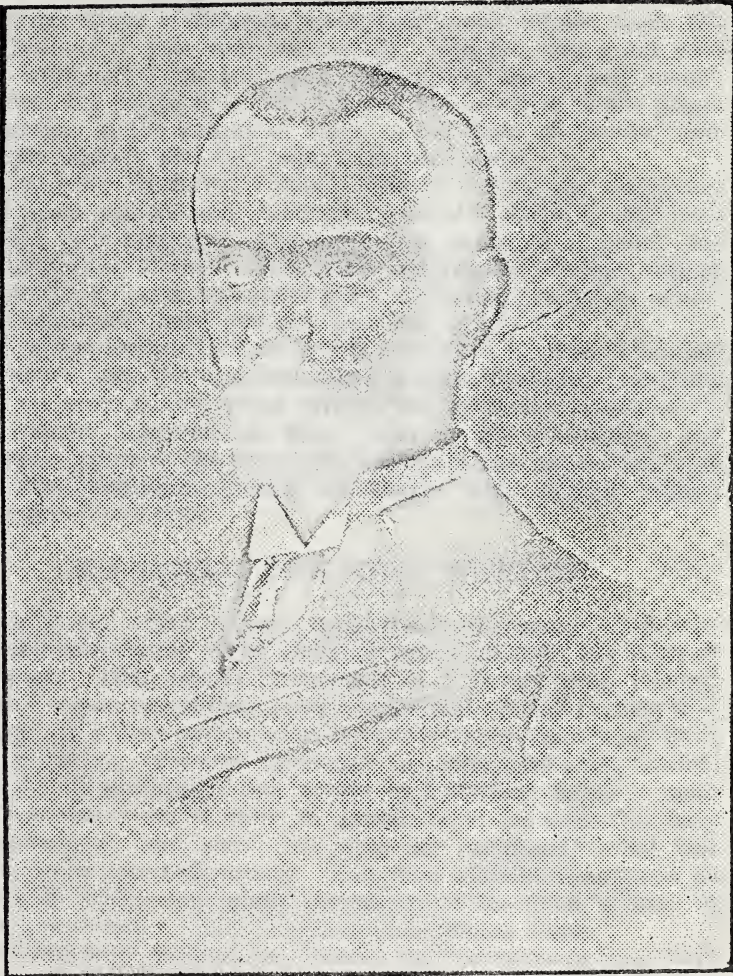
"A few years ago the French Republic decided to have new dies engraved for her coins. She applied to the master engravers of the day, and from their hands came forth wondrous pieces of work for the different coins. For one of the humblest of the

silver ones the order had been given to the celebrated engraver Hoty. The idea came to him to represent

FRANCE AS A SOWER,

sowing the seed by handfuls at sunrise.

"The effect was instantaneous. The whole French nation recog-



AMBASSADOR J. J. JUSSERAND,

Who Represented France at the Celebration.

nized and knew herself. Far be it from me to say that France disdains rich and abundant harvests; but, and this be it said to her glory, better yet than to reap she likes to sow. France represented as a reaper would have elicited no enthusiasm, but the sower won the enthusiasm of all. Every day the Sower is getting to

be more and more the classic emblem of the nation. She has passed from the small coins to the large ones, and from the coins to the postage stamps, and will go further yet.

"In that image France recognized herself and rightly. All her past, her present, her future are there expressed in one gesture. Such she was, such she will ever be, *"bon sang ne saurait mentir."* From that hand, outstretched toward the rising sun, toward the eternal dawn of thought, have fallen some of the seeds the most productive that were ever sown. She has cast good seed to the wind and it has fructified. She sowed liberty, and liberty, has risen; she sowed it in her own soil, she sowed it in the plains of America, in the valleys of Italy, in the fields of Greece, and elsewhere besides, and everywhere the seed grew.

"What were Descartes, Pascal, Pasteur? What was Lafayette, that French soldier and American general? Each in his own way, like your immortal Washington, the model of all great citizens, they were sowers. They were not reapers; if they reaped any harvest, it was a harvest of glory, of human gratitude—intangible possessions more precious than any others.

"Of all the seeds, of all the pearls ever sown by France beyond her frontiers and the vast seas, none is more beautiful than your city, that pearl of the great river. She owes her existence to those valiant *"coureurs de bois,"* who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries descended the unknown and mysterious Valley of the Mississippi, dotting its course with French towns; among these men your

BIENVILLE, THE MOST WORTHY

of admiration, whom reverses could never discourage, and who kept unshaken in the midst of the greatest disasters his faith in the future. That worthy descendant of a family from Dieppe, then in Canada, one of the fourteen children of Charles Le Moyne—fourteen, of whom twelve were boys, of whom nine made their mark in history, of whom three died in battle, and three became governors of provinces; that father of Louisiana founded upon what was then a desert shore, in houses "with log walls that were not snakeproof, bark roofs that were not rainproof," what was one day to be your radiant city. Ten years after its foundation he heard with pride, sung about the streets of his town, a song in which it was said: "New Orleans is as fine as Paris."

"Gardens have replaced the forests; the *"coureurs de bois"* have ceased to *"courir,"* and have become planters, but their plucky and disinterested spirit survives. It survives among you, inspiring the master minds of this great republic, whose marvelous development is the admiration of the old world; it survives also among us. When you read of African or Asiatic explorations accomplished by the modern French *"coureurs de bois,"* some of the humblest, some of the most illustrious origin, all animated with the same ardor, and so many of whom died without a murmur, equal to your ancestors, bow to them in your thoughts, and

recognize your brethren. Ever fertile, France produces other LaSalles and other Bienvilles. The great Sower still sows.

"On the ceremony which unites us to-day everything has been or will be said with an eloquence which I cannot rival, and I spoke on the subject last spring among your brethren of St. Louis.

"American brethren of New Orleans, I beg to bring you the greeting of the old mother country, who rejoices at your progress, at you peace, at your liberty, at your wealth; happy to think that you prosper, not without giving her a tender thought, under the shadow of the starry banner."

In introducing

THE SPANISH CONSUL HON. J. TUERO Y O'DONNELL,

who represented Spain, Governor Heard said:

"It is my pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Consul Tuero y O'Donnell, the representative of Spain. He speaks for the great mother of American nations; for a people who have planted their religion, their language and their laws from the northern seas to Tierra del Fuego; for the nation that, jointly with France, turned over to our people this gem of the Mississippi Valley."

Mr. O'Donnell spoke in English. He was applauded for the sentiments regarding the relations between the two countries, and the people showed that they appreciated his friendly disposition. He said:

"In rising to address you, I wish that I commanded a sufficient knowledge of the English language so that I might, on this occasion, fully and fitly express my sentiments. However, not being, nor having any pretension to be a public speaker, even in my own native language, it stands to reason that even if I were, my oratorical resources would be much hampered by the emotion that possesses me this day, and especially within the precincts of this Cabildo, which calls back to every Spaniard's mind the vivid and bright recollection of Spain's glorious past.

"And this is so, because the exploits, the achievements and heroic deeds of the Spanish discoverers, missionaries and soldiers, all of which are found so graphically recorded in the historical works of your immortal authors, such as Washington Irving, Prescott, Lowell and Ticknor, strongly appeal to my mind through their natural correlation.

"You are all aware that the first man of the Caucasian race who first came across the 'Father of Waters,' your great Mississippi River, was Hernando de Soto, a Spaniard, the brave rival of Pizarro. That he, having gone through many forests, crossing rivers, climbing up mountains and surmounting great and innumerable difficulties, without having at his command either bridges, roads or guides, this De Soto, with his followers, first came upon the Mississippi River, near where the city of Memphis to-day stands, and that was on the 25th day of April, 1541.

Furthermore, that after long and tedious journeys through the Arkansas Territory, he discovered the natural springs, known to our present generation as Hot Springs; and, finally, he came across the Ouachita River, and returned to the Mississippi River, and there he died on the 21st day of May, 1542, making, as it



CONSUL J. TUERO Y O'DONNELL.
Special Representative of Spain at the Celebration.

were, the great river that he discovered, the choice for his last resting place.

"In reading the history of this continent, every Spanish heart might well beat with pride for his motherland.

"Of all the tongues spoken in Europe, Spanish was the first that resounded on the shores of this continent; the cheerings and

exclamations that went forth from the caravels commanded by Columbus and the Pinzon brothers were uttered in the language of Cervantes when the Island of Guanahani was first sighted. It was in the Spanish speech that that immense body of water known as the South Sea was first hailed and saluted by that gallant sailor, Vasco Nunez de Balboa. The echoes of victory that traveled through the lakes of Amahuat, across the inaccessible Sierras of the Andes, through the virgin forests of the Floridas and Georgia first were sounded by Spaniards, such as Cortez, Pizarro and Hernando de Soto. Amid the clash of arms and the clamorings of greediness and the abuses of fanaticism, the Spaniard, upon this continent, was first in victory and first in the civilizing influences of the Gospel as voiced and taught by Fray Bartoleme de las Casas and many other missionaries, both by words and deeds worthy of the cause in which their whole heart lay embosomed. Last, but not least, it was in Spanish that the first narrations and diaries of the discoveries and conquests of all these lands of which I have just spoken were kept and made, and which are proving of such inestimable value for the acquisition of a perfect knowledge of the spirit reigning among the daring pioneers of those times, whose achievements to us, to-day, seem almost fabulous.

"Reverting to more modern times, that is, to the period during which Spain held dominion over the then vast extent of territory that was the 'Louisiana' of these days, it will no doubt be admitted by all fair and impartial judges of historical facts, that the degree of development and prosperity attained by this dependency under the able administration of Unzaga, Galvez, Miro, Carondelet and other Governors, was, indeed, marked and sustained throughout.

"Your great historian, Gayarré, says:

"That the Spanish administration of Louisiana was as popular as any in the world, and that any of his contemporaries would agree with him in declaring that in Louisiana no man who had lived under the Spanish rule had not described those days of colonial regime as 'The Golden Age.'

"Upon here, and in this manner, giving the proper spirit of solemnity to the event of this celebration, Spain had been graciously invited to participate at these festivals. in view, no doubt, of the fact that prior to the cession of the Louisiana Territory to the United States, she had been the governing power here. And such was the understanding entertained by the worthy organizers of these festivals, who, thereupon, and to that end, sent their formal invitation to the Spanish Government to appoint a representative and to send here one of her warships to take part. Spain willingly granted both petitions, and by special decree I had the honor to be appointed to represent Spain at these ceremonies. The warship was due here by the 17th of December, but, as luck would have it, she will not arrive until to-morrow, owing to having met with very bad weather on her trip from Spain to Jamaica.

"Of course, it goes without the saying, that I could not express to you with mere words my Government's disappointment at this untoward circumstance, which I likewise personally and most sincerely deplore.

"Nevertheless, her being represented here through me cannot but demonstrate that the animosities engendered by the late conflict have totally disappeared, and that at present America and Spain have a large sense of mutual respect and keener appreciation of their common interests in the fields of trade and industry.

"Spain, to-day, has but admiration and friendly feeling toward America. We watch with a sincere interest your great development, and try, as far as lies in our power, to imitate your example by developing our natural resources, in order once more to occupy the place which our past history should vouchsafe to us in the future.

"I will not leave this platform without first conveying to you my heartiest congratulations for your many and great successes, it being my sincere wish to duly acknowledge the many marks of consideration shown me on this occasion, all of which I highly appreciate, and consider as the best testimony of the good feelings existing between America and Spain."

Governor Heard then introduced

ADMIRAL WISE,

the official representative of the United States Government. "It is my pleasure, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "to introduce to you Admiral Wise, the representative of our own beloved Government, who will speak for one of the youngest of the family of nations, and yet one of the grandest and best of them all."

Admiral Wise spoke very briefly, yet caught the favor of the audience, as was evidenced by as hearty applause as was given to any of the distinguished speakers. He said that it was a high honor to represent the United States on such a great commemorative occasion, and he felt like the Prophet Daniel, who had not expected to be called upon to speak among the lions. It would be presumptuous on his part to reiterate the fitting remarks that had already been made, and, too, it would be bad seamanship to take the wind out of his neighbors' sails. He expressed the purpose of the United States Government to co-operate in making the occasion of so much importance a complete success. The occasion, he said, commemorated the event which made it possible that our Government should become a world power. He concluded with an expression of the good wishes of the Federal Government.

Governor Heard then introduced

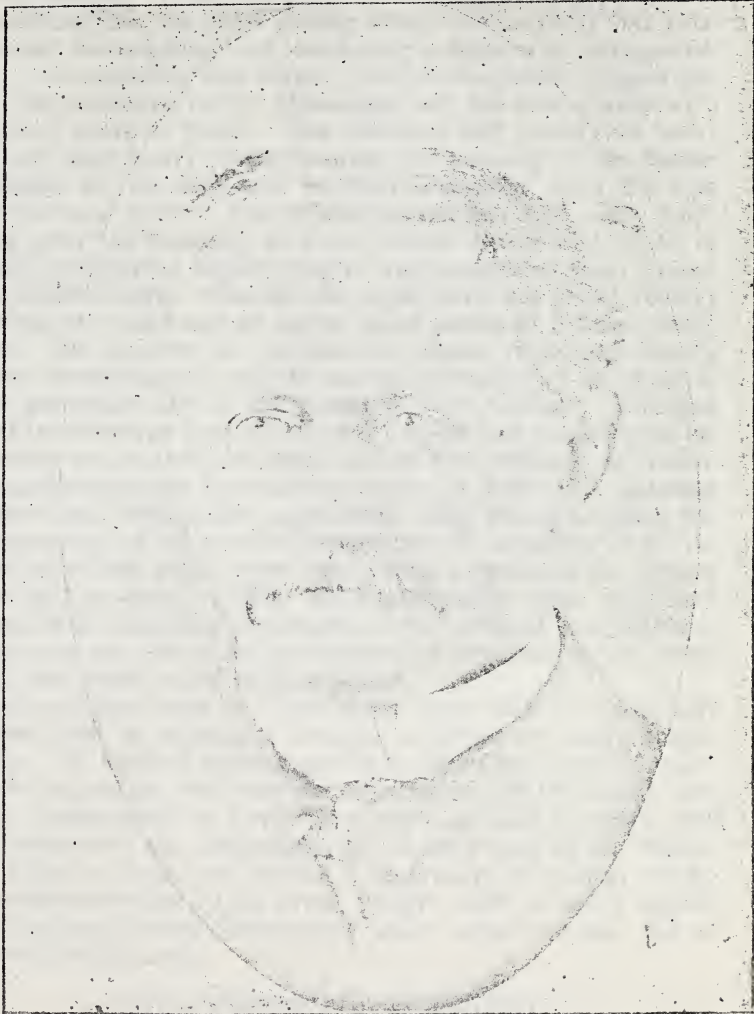
GOVERNOR FRANCIS,

saying:

"We have here, ladies and gentlemen, a distinguished citizen of Missouri, Hon. David R. Francis, one who has been honored

with the presidency of the great St. Louis Exposition, which is to celebrate this centennial in a thoroughly national manner.

"Nowhere on the face of the earth has man done more to deserve so fair a heritage as was that day transferred to our Re-



EX-GOV. DAVID R. FRANCIS,
President Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

public, and where, ere another twelve months, there shall be assembled in the great central city of this Louisiana Territory all the products of the farm, the forest, the factory and the mines; where the visible, tangible results of their labor and their faith

shall be presented to the world for inspection. It will be a demonstration of what freemen can do and of which all mankind, in every land, should be proud."

Governor Francis spoke as follows:

"What a wonderful century we are rounding out by this centennial celebration. What marvelous development and growth have characterized the 100 years during which this territory has existed, under the inspiring and broadening influences of self-government. One hundred and eighty years of barbarism elapsed between the discovery of the Mississippi and the first attempt at a settlement upon its banks. One hundred and seventy-six years drew out their weary length between the crossing of the Father of Waters by De Soto and the first settlement upon the spot where we now stand. Almost another one hundred years rolled around after the founding of New Orleans before that "deed of the pen" by which a mighty empire was transferred from France to the United States. During that cycle there was a half century of French rule, and also an almost equal period of Spanish domination. The transfer of jurisdiction, whose 100th anniversary we now commemorate, was the unexpected result of an effort to secure possession only of the Island of New Orleans. The time of that transfer was forty years after Laclède had landed upon the site where now stands the sister city of New Orleans, St. Louis. The significance and far-reaching results of Jefferson's purchase had been but inadequately appreciated until the steps taken for the celebration of its acquisition attracted the attention of all the people and of the world to its unparalleled progress in the century whose end is now reached. St. Louis gladly joins with New Orleans in the imposing ceremonies of this occasion, and will contribute what she can to the glorification of her elder sister, whose welfare she holds in the highest esteem.

The celebration here so auspiciously begun and so successfully launched, will be continued through a period of nearly twelve months. St. Louis is making persistent effort and comprehensive preparations to the end that the expectations of the world may not be disappointed, and entertains the hope that Louisiana and every section of the transmississippi country and of the Mississippi Valley as well, may cherish a proprietary interest in the fitting commemoration of an event fraught with so much significance, not only to the Government under which we live, but to the whole human race.

THE CENTURY JUST ENDED.

is incomparable in industrial advancement. Its achievements in science have only one parallel in all the ages that have gone before, and that was the invention of the printing press. Since the transfer of the jurisdiction of this sacred structure and the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes upon the island of New Orleans, steam has been applied to navigation and to transportation overland, with all of their untold and incalculable benefits. The magic

power of electricity has been harnessed and utilized, under sea as well as on land—and all of this accomplished by our own countrymen. While no single section of the Union can lay exclusive claim to these achievements, their beneficent results have aided immeasurably in the development of the territory whose acquisition we celebrate.

Occasions of this character incite reminiscences, but it is not inappropriate at this time to look forward, nor is it inopportune to forecast future developments. We live in the present; we cherish the past, but we plan for tomorrow. It would be idle to measure the achievements of the next century. Wonderful as have been the developments and resources of the Louisiana Purchase, who can say that those of the next five decades will not surpass those of the last ten in all that goes to make up the wealth and power of a people? The attention and interest of the Eastern sections of our country were never so intently fixed upon the West and South and their boundless resources as they have been since this celebration was planned. It is within the memory of many in this assemblage that railroad communication was established with the Pacific Coast, and it is within a very few years that our trade relations have assumed appreciable proportions with the Orient. The mingling of the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific through the canal soon to be constructed, will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the commerce of the world. The half a dozen great railway systems that now connect the Mississippi River with the Pacific Ocean may be duplicated, and doubtless will be during the life of the present generation. The mighty river that flows by your doors and ours, the demand for whose free navigation resulted in the Louisiana Purchase, can no longer be neglected. The protection of its banks is demanded, not only by their enormous products, but by the commerce of the great commonwealths whose shores it washes.

If the celebration upon which we have here entered has the effect of giving the country a large and just appreciation of the needs and merits of the West and South, two decades will not have passed ere New Orleans and St. Louis will be brought still closer together by water connection, whose channel will at all seasons carry a minimum depth of 20 feet. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished.

This celebration, however, has

A BROADER SIGNIFICANCE

than its effect upon our own country, extensive and productive as it is. The participation in these ceremonies of the two European countries to which the Louisiana Territory formerly acknowledged allegiance, is gratifying in the highest degree, not only to those sections here represented, but to every State and Territory in the American Republic. The kind and helpful interest in the Louisiana Purchase Centennial that is being manifested by almost

every country in Europe and in Asia, and in North and Central and South America, is a compliment which we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance, and is an unmistakable evidence of the obliteration of unfriendly memories and of the growth of the fraternal sentiment.

The celebration upon which we have entered will prove a valuable peace congress. It will soften rivalries, remove antagonisms and diminish the circumference of the globe. It will bring into closer relation the people of diversified interests and different races, and result in enhancing their mutual esteem, which will be followed by increased commerce, eventually in mutual benefit.

You of New Orleans remember that, when five years ago, on January 10, 1899, there assembled in St. Louis a convention of delegations from the States and Territories of the Louisiana Purchase, there was unanimity of sentiment that that centennial should be fittingly commemorated, and an enthusiastic determination that such a celebration should be in keeping with the great event. The decision of that Convention that the responsibility of the undertaking should mainly devolve upon the city of St. Louis was greatly the result of the magnanimous action of New Orleans, the one which had for so many years been its leading metropolis, and about which so many sacred memories cling.

It is idle to speculate as to what would have to-day been the population and wealth of this great city of the South if it and the country tributary to it had not gone through the baptism of fire from '61 to '65. It is a source of sincere felicitation entertained by St. Louis and by every hamlet throughout the land that you have survived the trials and sacrifices of that lamentable period and the times that followed it, and are to-day abreast of the foremost in all that goes to constitute a progressive and public-spirited community and an enterprising city. You deserve the congratulations of all right-thinking people for the broad lines upon which you have opened this celebration; you have risen to the full measure of its import, and realized its comprehension.

The prompt and liberal manner in which

LOUISIANA RESPONDED TO THE APPEAL

of St. Louis to participate in the universal exposition which will round out this celebration indicates an appreciation of its scope and out of the great labor it entailed. That response will not be forgotten. I bespeak for St. Louis a continuation of the encouraging aid you have extended up to this time. And as we feel a due share of the responsibility in these ceremonies, we trust you will never be unmindful of the duty you owe to the undertaking of your sister city.

In conclusion, I trust you will not consider it improper of me, on behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to which the Federal Government and nearly all of the States and Territories of the Union are contributing so generously, to join in the welcome New Orleans has so gracefully extended to the distin-

guished representatives of foreign countries who honor us with their presence, and to express the hope that St. Louis may, during the coming year, have the pleasure of entertaining those guests and many more from the countries whence they came, as well as an unnumbered host from all other countries. We ask them and you to favor us with your presence. Ample preparations are made for the accommodation of all. The universal exposition, of which these ceremonies are the exordium, will be an epitome of the material progress and the development of thought of the world. It will demonstrate what an intelligent, free people can accomplish in a hundred years. It will perform the service of a transformer by which the thought and energies can be directed into the line of the greatest utility and the greatest benefit to the human race."

The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," Chairman Zacharie announced that the speaking was over and that lunch would be served to the guests in the library of the Supreme Court in the Cabildo.

All the guests, members of the Governor's staff and other distinguished people crowded into the library. A lunch of cakes and champagne was served, the ladies of the Historical Society and the committee in charge attending to the wants of the guests. It was entirely informal.

CHIEF JUSTICE NICHOLLS

said that he was glad to speak to the assembled guests. The justices were in the habit of meeting there, but not in that way. He most cordially greeted all visitors, and he hoped that all would respond to the invitation of Governor Francis to meet at St. Louis, and that they would meet here again some time, but not a hundred years from now. He drank the health of all the gentlemen and ladies present.

Other justices were present at the lunch. The Governor and distinguished guests remained at the Cabildo until after the parade passed, and the Governor reviewed it from the stand in front of the building. All of the naval officers and distinguished foreigners were present, and Archbishop Chapelle graced the company.

THE FRENCH OPERA AT NIGHT.

The French Opera House was a scene of gayety and animation, but it was different from the event of the previous evening. Instead of a grand historical ball, with stately dames and beautiful young ladies in the costumes of the last century, and in place of the old-fashioned dances, the gavotte and minuet, there was presented an operatic performance in honor of the current celebration.

Every seat in the parquette, in boxes and baignoires and loges grilles was occupied, and when the hour drew nigh at which the performance was to begin, the theatre seemed like a garden in

fairylund, so numerous and bright were the uniforms of the various naval and military guests.

The Reception Committee of the Louisiana Historical Society, Charles T. Soniat, Chairman, escorted the guests as they came in and seated them in the open boxes of the amphitheatre, of which thirty had been especially reserved for that purpose.

While the orchestra, directed by M. Lagye, was playing a march, the distinguished guests were placed as follows: In box No. 25, Captain Lemogne, of the French cruiser; Hon. Pierre Richard, French Consul, with Governor Heard and President Alcée Fortier; box No. 26, Admiral Wise and three American naval officers; box No. 24, Ex-Governor Francis, with Mayor Capdevielle and two State staff officers; box No. 22, Captain Bled, of the French cruiser, and three of his officers; box No. 20, Captain Merrill, commanding the United States Naval Station, and three United States naval officers; box No. 23, General Allen Jumel, General John Glynn, Jr., two staff officers; box No. 19, Colonel H. M. Adams, Captain C. S. Bromwell, Captain J. E. Bloom, U. S. A., and members of the City Council; box No. 16, Hon. F. T. Nicholls, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court; Judges Don A. Pardee and Charles Parlange, of the United States Circuit and District Courts; Judge A. B. Routhier, of Canada; box No. 12, Hon. J. Y. Sanders, Lieutenant Governor Albert Estopinal, General Adolph Meyer, Hon. R. C. Davey.

Five boxes were reserved for the members of Ex-Governor Francis' party, from St. Louis.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, occupied Mr. Walter D. Denegre's box with that gentleman and a few friends.

The performance was excellent in many respects. The artists were on their mettle because of the presence of the officers of the French warship cruiser, who reminded them of the mother country. Mme. Bressler-Gianoli as Carmen, M. Mikaelly as Don Jose, M. Montfort as Escamillo and Mme. Mikaelly-Duperret as Micaela sang with entrain and displayed their best talent. They reaped an abundant harvest of applause.

During the second and the fourth acts the corps du ballet danced, first a Spanish and next a French pas de danse, which were enthusiastically applauded.

At the conclusion of the last act, the fourth, a grand allegorical tableau was presented. First appeared an immense Spanish flag, taking up the whole front of the stage, and it was raised to a sufficient height to allow the audience to see the grouping of the tableau. In the center of the stage stood the orchestra of the American ship Hartford. To the right and to the left were grouped a number of marines from the American vessels. The band played a Spanish national air, and as the flag-curtain went up another slowly descended, revealing the colors of France. "La Marseillaise" was played. The whole audience rose and remained standing in compliment to the officers and men of the French cruiser.

Then the French flag uprose, and, behind it, the Stars and Stripes fluttered down to within seeing distance, and just back of the flag there appeared an allegorical group of France, Spain and the United States, each nation being represented by a handsome woman dressed in the costumes of the respective countries, and holding in her hand the flag of the nation she impersonated.

'La Marseillaise' was again played, and then "Hail Columbia" amidst uproarious applause. The tableau or grouping began slowly to ascend, thus completing the apotheosis of the three nations.



PART IV

Ceremonies of Sunday, December 20, 1903—Solemn
High Mass and Te Deum at the Cathedral—
Repetition at the Cabildo of the
Transfer of 1803.

HIGH MASS IN THE CATHEDRAL.

The Cathedral, in its decorations within and without, told the story of the century milestone that had been reached in the history of Louisiana as part and parcel of this great Republic. The entire facade presented a patriotic display of flags of all nations, hung in beautiful array from the great cathedral doorway clear across the street, on either side, to the Cabildo and old Spanish Courthouse. Just above the great arched central portal hung the flags of the three dominations which Louisiana successively knew and recognized—France, Spain and the United States. The latter ensign towered high over all, marking the glorious event around which the day's celebration revolved. Just above the main entrance there hung conspicuously a magnificent shield, with the significant inscription in Latin, "Mutantur Imperia, Ecclesia Durat," which being translated means, "Empires or governments change, but the Church endures."

All down the aisles hung the flags of the nations, culminating towards the sanctuary with the flags of France and Spain and the shields of these countries. Above the altars was draped the flag of the United States, and this patriotic drapery also hung gracefully about the archiepiscopal throne. Garlands of red, white and blue were suspended across the arched aisles, and at every column hung the flag of Louisiana, with its beautiful and appropriate emblem, the pelican feeding its young.

Thus arrayed, the Cathedral awaited the coming of the distinguished persons who had gathered in the city in honor of the day. Such a gathering had seldom before been seen within these dim gray walls. And when from the ancient presbytery nearby there issued the imposing cortege of priests and bishops and acolytes, bearing incense and golden cross and waxen tapers, and passed down the aisle to the brilliantly illuminated sanctuary, the scene seemed like a picture of the olden crusades dropped down into the lap of the twentieth century. The light, the coloring, the rich setting, the groups of priests and acolytes, in cassocks and berettas; bishops, in royal purple, with miters and gilded croziers; the Archbishop, in his flowing robes of silk; the Navy

and diplomatic corps, in full regalia, all made up a scene grand, imposing and memorable in its historic features.

Just before the sanctuary were the seats reserved for



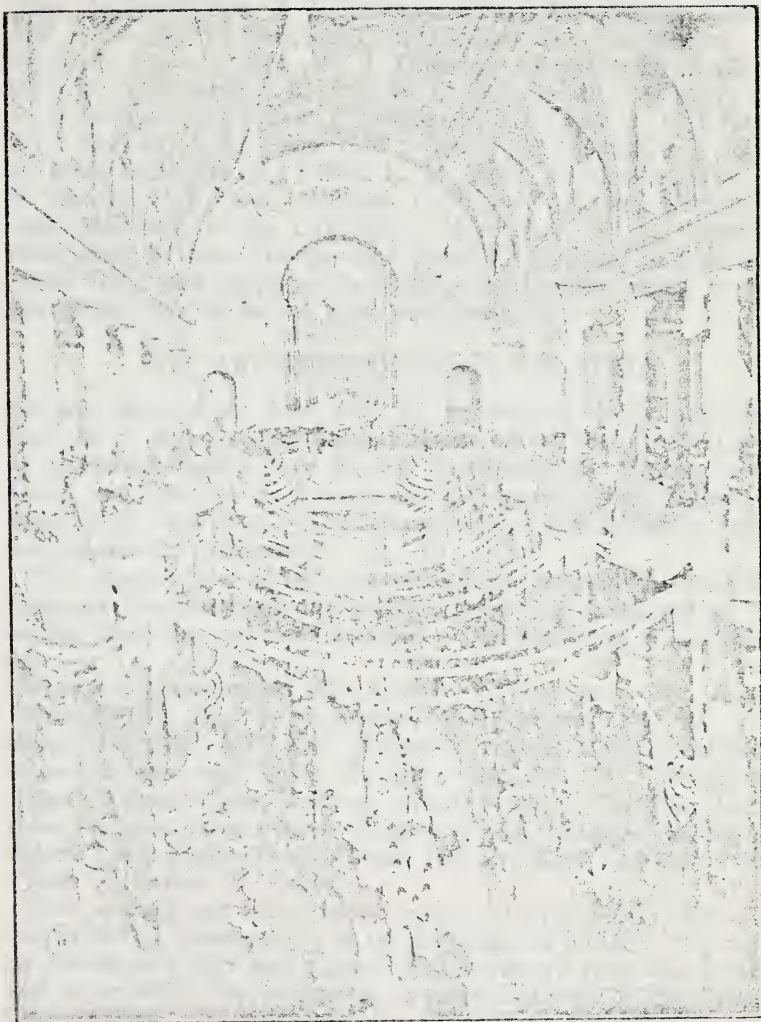
ARCHBISHOP P. L. CHAPELLE,
Celebrant of the Centennial Mass.

the Governor and staff, the Diplomatic Corps, Judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of the visiting men-of-war. Presently Governor Heard entered with the French Ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, and Mayor Capdevielle, Señor J. Tuero y O'Don-

nell, Spanish Consul, and the French Consul, General Richard. They were followed by Captain Lemogne, commanding the French cruiser *Jurien de la Graviere*; Admiral Wise, of the Minneapolis, and Captain Marix, Judge Routhier, of the Exchequer Court of Canada; Sir E. Taschereau, of the Supreme Court of Canada; Ex-Governor D. R. Francis, of St. Louis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Captain Wilmer, of the Topeka; Adjutant General Jumel, General Cottraux, General George Booth, Colonel Maunsell, Colonel Perilliat, Colonel Harris, Colonel McLellan, Colonel Hayes, Colonel Hooper, Colonel Story, Colonel Generelly, Colonel Andrews, Colonel O. McLellan, Major Thompson, Major Fayssoux, Major Sinnott, Major Isaacson, Major Buddecke, Major Cobb, Colonel George Kausler, of the Governor's Staff; Hy. McCall, Collector of the Port; Baron von Meysenburg, German Consul; Mr. Charles F. Claiborne, grandson of the first American Governor of Louisiana; Commander Merrell, of the Naval Station; Commander J. Wallace Bostick, of the Naval Reserves; Mr. Walter Denegre, Collins Thompson, L. D. Dozier, James F. Coyle, Augustus B. Hart, Nicholas M. Bell, Theodore Hardee, Secretary to President Francis, of the Purchase Exposition; Judge Wilbur F. Boyle, J. J. Schotten, J. H. Frederichs, John Schroerf, John B. David, Jules Bocufvé, W. T. Haarstitch, Francis Hirshberg, Auguste Gehner, W. F. Nolker, August B. Henry, of the St. Louis Purchase Exposition; M. Damours, Vice-Consul of France; Bernado Diaz Albertini; Justice Francis T. Nicholls, Judge Charles Parlange, Justice Frank A. Monroe, Justice Jos. A. Breaux, Judge W. B. Sommerville, Hon. William F. Mehle, President of the City Council; Hon. Samuel L. Gimore, the staffs of the French cruisers and the American men-of-war and other invited guests. President Alcée Fortier, of the Louisiana Historical Society, and members of the various committees, members of the Society, ladies and gentlemen, occupied seats directly in front of the sanctuary.

As the majestic procession of Ambassador and Governor and men distinguished in civil life entered the edifice the Committee courteously parted ranks to receive them. The officials were followed by the brilliant procession of clergy. As it passed down the aisle the cross-bearers and acolytes led the way, followed by the long line of priests, and then by Right Rev. Abbott Paul Schauble, O.B.S., of St. Joseph's Monastery; Very Rev. J. M. Laval, of the Cathedral, attended by Revs. F. Anselm and Widmer, O.S.B.; Right Rev. G. A. Rouxel, Auxiliary Bishop of New Orleans, attended by Very Rev. Father Larkin; Right Rev. E. P. Allen, Bishop of Mobile, attended by Very Rev. P. M. Massardier and Very Rev. T. J. Weldon, C.M.; Right Rev. T. Heslin, Bishop of Natchez, attended by Very Rev. D. J. Spillard, C.S.C., and Very Rev. D. Spillard, C.S.C., deacons of honor.

There were present in the sanctuary Rev. Fathers Maesser,



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PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS IN THE ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL.
Sunday, December 20, 1903.

O. S. B.; Rev. C. McLeod, C.M.; Very Rev. Thomas J. Weldon, C.M.; Rev. J. M. T. Massardier; Very Rev. J. Guendling, C.S.S.R.; Very Rev. D. J. Spillard, C.S.C.; Rev. L. E. Green, S.J.; Rev. D. Kaillard, C. S. C.; Rev. F. H. Casgrain; Rev. J. F. Reynaud; Rev. E. J. Brennan, Chaplain of the United States Ship Hartford; Rev. J. J. Helinski, C.M.; Rev. Father Larkin, S.M.; Rev. E. P. Gueymard, S.M.; Rev. R. Powers, of St. Michael's Church; Rev. W. J. Gibbons, of Jefferson College; Rev. T. H. Boutell, S.J.; Rev. D. D. Hutchinson, S.J.; Rev. D. D. Hutchinson, S.J.; Rev. J. McKervery, S.J.; Rev. J. M. Cronin, S.J.; Rev. M. J. Le Sage, C.M.; Rev. J. H. Stritch, S.J.; Rev. E. de la Moriniere, S.J.; Rev. L. M. Roth, of Kenner; Rev. D. P. Lawton, S.J.; Rev. William J. Vincent, of the Cathedral; Rev. Jeanmard, of the Cathedral. Most Rev. P. L. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans and Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, and lately to the Philippine Islands, robed in full pontificals, was the last to enter the sanctuary.

THE ARCHBISHOP PONTIFICATED.

He was assisted by Very Rev. H. C. Maring, S. J., and Very Rev. M. S. Ryan, as Deacons of Honor; Very Rev. J. M. Laval, as Assistant Priest; Very Rev. P. Scotti was the Deacon of the Mass, and Rev. P. L. Castel, the Subdeacon; Rev. Father Le Sage, C.M., and Rev. J. M. Jeanmard, of the Cathedral, were the Masters of Ceremonies.

The minor offices at the mass were filled by students from the Diocesan Seminary and the acolytes corps was composed of the regular altar boys of the Cathedral. The following is the entire list:

Acolytes—Bookbearer, Mr. Lebert; Candle-bearer, Mr. Ryan; Crosier-bearer, Mr. J. Rousseau; Miter-bearer, Mr. M. Giama; Thurifer, Mr. Karl Kohnke; Candle-bearers, Masters Robert Aupiea and Emile Fenasci; Crucifer, Mr. Brindjone; Robert Aupied, Emile Fenasci, Frank Fenasci, Christian Jacob, John Cresson, John Finney, Sydney Grisai, Charles Roudanez, Alfred Leefe, Jules Brana, Jacob Hauser, Karl Kohnke, Louis Perez, E. Fossier, F. Leefe.

The singing was of an order seldom, if ever before, heard in the Cathedral, famous as it is for its beautiful music. The regular Cathedral Choir was assisted by volunteers from the Jesuits' and other choirs, as well as by several members of the French Opera troupe. As the procession entered the Church the Choir burst into the grand strains of Hummel's "Hallelujah," the solos of which were beautifully sung by Miss Corinne Bailey. The "Kyrie" of the mass was from Cimarosa's "Military Mass," and was sung by the Cathedral Quartette. The "Credo" was from Gounod's "Mass of St. Cecilia," and the solos were by the Jesuits Church Quartette. At the "Sanctus" of Gounod, Mr. Gauthier, of the French Opera, sang the solos. At the "Agnus Dei," by Bizet, the soprano solo was sung by Mme. Packbiers, chanteuse

legère of the French Opera troupe, with harp accompaniment by Miss Helen Pitkin, and cello by Mr. Mona. A soulful cello solo was given by Mr. Auguste Baer, cellist of the French Opera troupe.

The sermon was preached by

REV. FATHER DE LA MORINIÈRE,

Himself a Louisianian and a child of the City of the Purchase, Father de la Morinière could enter into the theme as few could; his discourse showing the work of the Church in the upbuilding and christianizing of the children of the primeval forests, and as counsellors and helpers of the sturdy band of pioneers who dotted the land of the Purchase with the emblem of Christianity from the gulf to the Great Lakes, together with his prayer of thanksgiving, was one of the most stirring sermons ever heard in the old Cathedral. Father de la Morinière spoke as follows:

"It is singularly appropriate, and in striking and touching harmony with the traditions and early chronicles of Louisiana that the Catholic Church should claim a right royal share in this day's rejoicings, shed the halo of her sacred presence upon this gathering of noble men and noble women, and consecrate by the splendor of her ceremonies and the magnificence of her ritual our loyal endeavors to celebrate, as it deserves, the one hundredth anniversary of our transferred allegiance from the tricolor of France to the Stars and Stripes of the United States of America. For none but the wilfully blind or unaccountably ignorant can fail to catch glimpses of her authority, mark her activity and trace her influence on our coast already in the dawn of those centuries of colonization which preceded the consummation which we now commemorate.

"It was her Palladium raised in hope and confidence over the head of the daring explorer that made unflinching his resolve, unyielding his nerve, stout his heart, strong his arm and unwavering his step in his irksome march and perilous enterprise. It was her ministering care that smoothed his path and softened his hardships. It was her voice crying onward and forward that urged him on when faltering nature whispered halt and rest. It was the light of that divine faith which she flashed along his dismal way which scattered the shadows conjured up so often by despondency and despair. It was the lofty and supernatural aim that she held before his eager gaze that transformed his mission into an apostolate. It was her hands clasped in supplicating prayer that crowned his efforts seemingly unavailable and ultimate and unlooked-for success. It was her selfless devotion which oft shielded him from harm, and encompassed him by night and day, through flood and field, the trackless waste and stormy sea, like a mother's unspoken benediction. It was the welcomed consciousness that she would be at his side, within his reach, in the person of her minister ready to strengthen him if he grew faint, to cheer him if he drooped, to shrive him if he fell

and to open Heaven to him if he died, which gave to many a youth born and bred in luxury, basking in the sunshine of comfort and the smiles of fortune, the courage to leave home and native land, sever the strongest ties of blood and friendship, forego the laughter, of mirth and the gay revels of ancestral halls, in order to brave the baneful effects of unwholesome climes, plow the broad bosom of the ocean and, in frail bark canoes, the unfriendly surface of inland lakes; plod over the Indian trail through summer's blistering rays and winter's ice-laden blasts; in a word, to dare the deeds and achieve the feats which have rendered famous, in the bead-roll of the world's heroes, the names of not a few among the early

PIONEERS OF OUR CHERISHED LOUISIANA.

"But alas and alack! The jaundiced eye of prejudice has not failed to look askance at the motives which prompted the monarchies of Spain and France to spread the fold of their flag over portions of far-off lands and dispatch armed bands to tread the great arteries of our continent. A popular writer did not scruple to speak of the wild and predatory nature of those expeditions which added large possessions to the impoverished exchequers of the distant and greedy rulers, and of the heroic explorers themselves as an unbridled and unprincipled horde, delighting in roving incursions and extravagant exploits, and in whose eyes no gain was so glorious as the cavalgada of spoils and captives driven in triumph from a plundered province, while religion herself was branded as lending her aid to satisfy these ravaging propensities. We are asked to believe that it was the spirit of Spanish chivalry, which, bred up to daring adventure and heroic achievements, and ill-brooking the tranquil and regular pursuits of common life, panted for new fields of romantic emprise, that sent the Castilian cavalier to the caravel of the discoverer, and not this longing to do yeoman's service in the cause of God and the propagation of the faith. On the other hand, an unsuspected author has boldly declared that it would not be giving a fair view of the great object proposed by the Spanish sovereigns in their schemes of discovery to omit one which was paramount to all the rest. And what is that? The spreading of Christianity and the conversion and civilization of a simple people. This statement of Prescott, in a well known work, is substantiated by facts than which, as we are aware, nothing is more stubborn. In a letter indited as far back as 1521, Ponce de Leon, of Florida fame, informs his august patron and master that he returns to that island if it be God's will to settle it, 'that the name of Christ may be praised there and Your Majesty served with the fruit that land produces.' In no other vein is couched the King's patent to Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon in 1523, two years after: 'Our primal intent in the discovery of new lands is that the natives thereof be brought to the truth of our holy Catholic faith, become Christians and be saved; and this is the chief motive you

are to hold in this affair, and to this end it is proper that religious persons should accompany you." It is the chief condition of the King's grant to Hernando de Soto in 1538, "that he should carry and bear with him the religious and priests who shall be appointed by us for the instruction of the natives of that province in our holy Catholic faith."

"Small wonder, then, that side by side with that noble knight and true Christian whose mortal remains rest in peace within that oaken trunk scooped out by his companions, and by them sunk many fathoms deep in the bed of the Mississippi; small wonder that side by side with Hernando De Soto, on the unknown and hitherto unexplored soil of Louisiana, stands the minister of Christ and the annointed representative of the Church. The hood and the cowl and the robe of brown or gray mingle their sombre hue with the refulgent brightness that shoots and glances from the burnished armors and polished weapons of the sons of Spain. Through the long vistas of slender pines and stately oaks

THE CROSS IS HELD ALOFT

above the sweeping pageantry of iron heels and gilded spurs. The pennant of Castile is seen fluttering low before the emblem of salvation. A trumpet signal, and the plumed and crested warriors give willing knee to the adorable host of the eucharistic sacrifice offered by the officiating priest at an improvised altar, reared beneath the swaying boughs of that vast sylvan solitude.

"And if we pass the Spanish hidalgo to the French chevalier everywhere, the scene is the same. From the Gulf of Mexico to the lakes of Canada and the headwaters of the St. Lawrence, religion and chivalry, gowned priest and belted knight, marching hand in hand to the conquest, civilization and evangelization of new worlds. The merry ringing, for a whole day, of the Quebec, in 1675, the soulful chanting of the 'Te Deum' by the bishop, the clergy and entire population because the Jesuit Marquette had discovered the mouth of the giant river which fertilizes these shores, besides telling us how our European fathers deemed it their first duty to give thanks to the divine Arbiter of human destiny for whatever success attended their perilous efforts in the toils and hardships of exploration, voice in language more impressive and more grandly eloquent than human speech the most gifted can ever hope to command, the deep concern of the Catholic Church in every befalling of the nascent colony, and the close interweaving of their common interests. In tones no less, nay still more striking, is the same truth proclaimed by the exultant strains of that mighty chorus of praise to the Most High, which, on the night of January, 1682, leaped to the starlit sky from the throats of noble and plebeian, priest and soldier, shook the leafy walls of nature's temple, and startled the slumbering echoes of a Louisiana wilderness when Robert Cavalier de la Salle, in the name of the most puissant, most in-

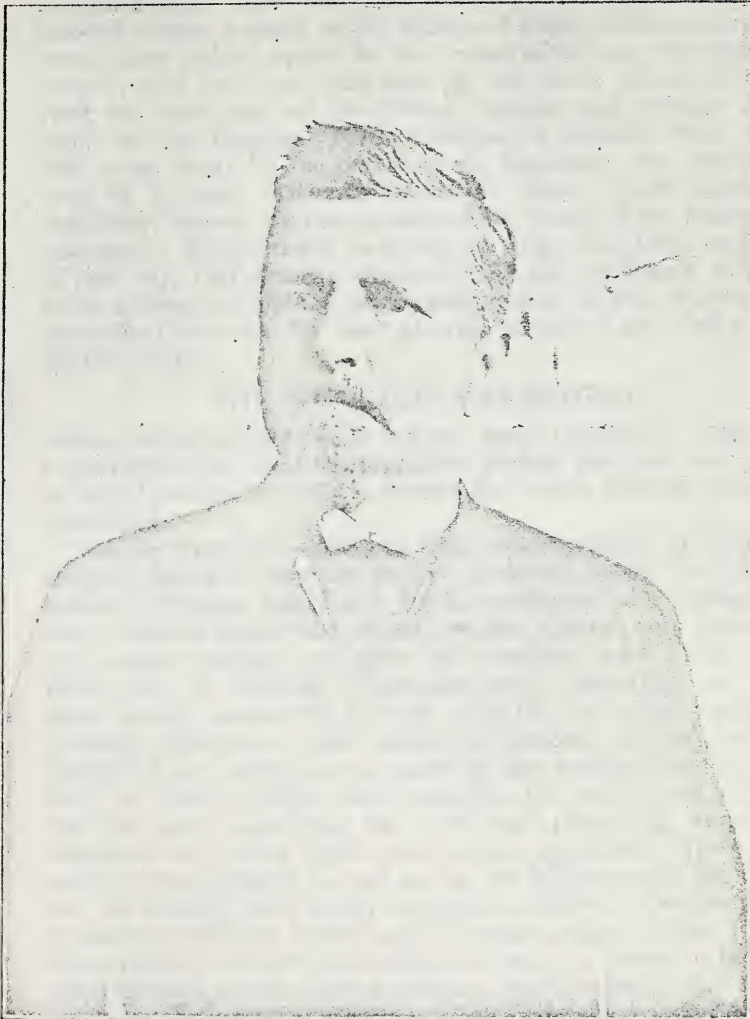
vincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, King of France, unfurled the white banner to the breeze, and nailed to the column he had planted the royal escutcheon. You cannot summon in fancy the towering figure of Iberville, the fearless Commander of the Pelican; of Bienville, his distinguished and valorous brother, to whom our city of New Orleans owes its existence; of Sauvolle, the most accomplished of that noble trio of brothers, without resting your mind's eye upon the saintly figures of those priests of Jesus Christ, Montigny and Davion, and others of their cloth, who shared the varied fortunes of those matchless leaders, and furnished by their labors, in behalf of the untutored savage of the wilds, materials for the most thrilling narrative.

"I tell you this morning, with all the earnestness I may possess, that you might as well try to shear the sun of his beams, to strip the moon of her silver mantle, to pluck by the roots yon Rocky Mountains, to check the flow or drain the basin of the Mississippi River, as to sever the tie which binds the Catholic Church to Louisiana from the very moment when the settler's ax cleared her tangled forests, and the navigator's sail opened to the traffic of the world her countless water courses. I tell you that if we, whose infancy was cradled on her soil, whose youth was reared and nurtured in her schools, whose maturer years ripened in the day of her Statehood, amid the marvels of her development, if we should ever, may God forbid, forget the honor and the fidelity and the obedience we owe to the Catholic Church, the very stones of our streets, the very sands of our shores, the very blades of grass on our remaining prairies would find tongues to reproach us with our recreancy and ingratitude, while the bones of our fathers that molder in our cemeteries beneath the shadow of the cross, would rattle with indignation in their graves at the conduct of their traitor sons. Aye, traitors! For remember, Louisianians of the twentieth century, remember that the blood of your sires and the blood of the Catholic Church may be said to have mingled their ruddy streams when in the eighteenth century the French missionaries and their flock were by the slaughtering hands of the Natchez tribes made to fill a common grave.

"But, although the wise Governor of all things has hidden the future from the ken of our feeble understanding, and our clearest conceptions of what may happen are involved in doubt, yet, judging of things to come by their predecessors, it may not be rash to prophesy that the calamitous day will never be on record against us. For, from the gleanings of history, I seem to witness the glad and enthusiastic welcome given in 1699 to their first resident chaplain by the first French settlement in Louisiana at that little post built by Iberville at Biloxi. Uncontrollable emotion convulsed the frames of *strang* men and bathed with tears of joy and gratefulness the cheeks of frail women when they realized that there now was in their midst one who would soothe their sorrows, share their trials, a priest who would pardon their sins, baptize their children, join them in Christian

wedlock, anoint them in the last illness with the sacred oils, and whisper the blessings of the Church over their freshly dug graves.

"And when, in 1718, at the command of that peerless organizer, Bienville, whose searching glance had marked the glorious



THEODORE S. WILKINSON,

Who represented Gen. James Wilkinson, Sunday, December 20, 1903.

possibilities and foreseen the future greatness of our emporium, fifty gigantic sons of the forest were laid low to make room for the foundations of New Orleans, what is it that led to the projected city the dwellers of the Mississippi Valley? The facilities

for import and export, doubtless, which the plan afforded, but chiefly, I believe, the eager wish of their Catholic hearts to build their rough homesteads within the shadow of those sanctuaries which they knew must, at no distant period, dot that strip of promised land. They were not doomed to disappointment. The wooden crosses erected in the fields and public thoroughfares and roads soon yielded space for the construction of churches and chapels, and the year 1723 saw on the street named Chartres, after the ducal son of the French regent, and within stone's throw of the fronting 'Place d'Armes,' a wooden cross which, soon swept away by the breath of the hurricane, was replaced in 1725 by a more elaborate structure, from whose ashes the munificent bounty of that philanthropic prince, Don Andres Almonester y Roxas, made to spring, in 1793, that boast and pride of our city, that faithful depository of our traditions, that majestic witness of all the memorable events of our history, that venerable theatre of the most glowing scenes in our civil and religious annals,

THE ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL,

within whose storied walls we are now assembled, under the leadership of the most distinguished prelate who has ever graced its archiepiscopal throne, to invoke the divine blessing upon our Southland.

"But in 1725 the Cathedral bells, now 'nestling in their lofty steeples,' had not sung the paeans of victory to the Christian colonists. Through winds and floods, pestilence and famine, fire and countless calamitous visitations, the Church was striving to get a surer footing and plant her standard more firmly in the rising city of Bienville. She was busy recruiting her ranks from foreign seminaries to cope with the increasing needs of a growing population. She husbanded jealousy all her resources, multiplied her endeavors to reach by her ministrations the humblest of Christ's flock, and especially the waifs and strays of life that were wandering far from her protecting arms. The education of young girls was sorely neglected. The mother country was appealed to, and across the billowy main she reached out her helping hand to her imploring children. Conformably to a contract with the West India Company, eight valiant Ursuline Nuns, whose number was soon to increase to nineteen, landed at New Orleans on the 6th of August, 1727, to begin the work of education and charity which has been continued under five different national flags in its existence of more than a century and a half, and has trained in their academies those, accomplished daughters of the South, whose Christian graces are an honor to their country as well as to their skillful and devoted teachers. A rare sight and a welcomed one must that procession have been which escorted the daughters of St. Ursula to their newly-finished convent, on Ursuline Street, which is the oldest building in the city and the oldest conventual structure within the limits of our Republic.

"A Capuchin father, with two Jesuits as his assistants, bearing the blessed sacrament under a canopy; the veiled nuns, in choir mantles, following; the Governor and his staff immediately after. Then the citizens, preceding the military force of the colony, whose drums and instruments blended their sounds with the religious chants as they moved along. A rare and soul-lifting sight, that to which, however, I would not have called your attention were it not for the treasured lesson which it teaches: The profound and public homage paid by the civil power to the Church and her ministers and to the members of our Catholic sisterhood. Neither would I allude to the sons of St. Ignatius of Loyola, who, together with the sons of St. Francis, ministered to the spiritual wants of the infant city, were it not to say, with laudable pride, that their work in your midst to-day for the training of the young and the service of the altar is instinct, with the same unselfish, self-sacrificing and patriotic love for Louisiana as that which quickened the pulses and fired the souls of their pioneer brothers in 1762. At that period the tread of events was about to turn and affairs were fast speeding to a crisis. For reasons detailed by historians the mother-milk could no longer in sufficient draughts reach the lips of the nursling, and Louis XV was advised to give it into hands better able to prove it with the necessary nourishment. Under seeming cover of affection and friendship for his 'Cousin of Spain,' but in reality under pressure of circumstances, he ceded "to him and his successors all the country known under the name of Louisiana," and thus the much-enduring population, which has overcome so many perils under the flag of France, was coldly delivered over to the yoke of foreign masters.

"It is not hard to imagine the conflicting emotions aroused in the breasts of our forefathers by the unexpected news which reached New Orleans in 1764. They loved their French descent and dependency. They were proud of their language, and attached to their laws, manners, customs, habits and government. The treaty of Fontainebleau had been secret. Neither had their wishes been consulted nor their consent solicited, so they chafed under a sense of wrong sure to break out into reprisals at which, while we deplore them, we can in no way marvel. I glide over that touching incident in which on bended knees the aged and feeble Bienville, like a father suing for the life of his child, vainly pleaded with France not to strip herself by one stroke of the pen of those boundless possessions which she had acquired at the cost of so much heroic blood and so much treasure, and which extended in one proud, uninterrupted line from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to that of the Mississippi. I glide over that dark episode, the insurrection of 1768, which closed with the public execution of the chief abettors, to bid you view in spirit the scene enacted on this very square, when, amid the pealing of bells and the roaring of cannon from the Spanish fleet, and the discharge of guns by the land troops, and the waving of banners and the beating of drums, and the clanging of trumpets,

General O'Reilly took possession of this colony in the name of his Catholic Majesty, and the flag of France sank from the head of the mast where it waved, and was replaced by that of Spain. When on that day both Governors and their retinues were received by the clergy in this Cathedral, then the Church of St. Louis, where a solemn 'Te Deum' was sung, be pleased to observe that it was again the Church who poured oil over the troubled waters by pleading to the new administration the loyal submission of her children; a submission which ripened to ardent love and devotion during the thirty-three years in which the flag of Spain floated over our city and country.

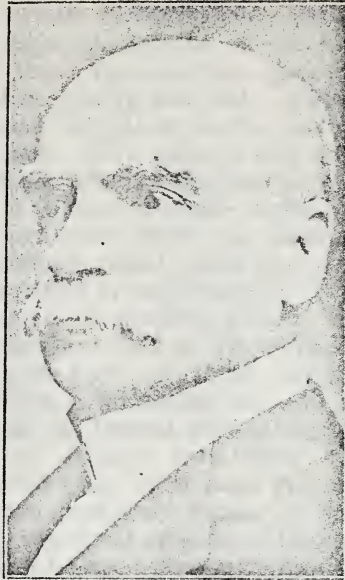
"But of those colonial days, whose memory shall only vanish from our midst when the last of those relics and monuments which breathe their spirit and speak of their quaint and romantic grandeur shall have been leveled with the dust by the unsparing hand of time; to those days the gratitude of our ancestors bade a tender, it not a wholly regretful, farewell when, in 1803, Louisiana found herself no longer a portion of the Spanish monarchy, nor yet of the French Republic, to which she was receded for a brief span, but part and parcel of the great American Republic.

"Mine is not the task on this Centennial Day to say how the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory is

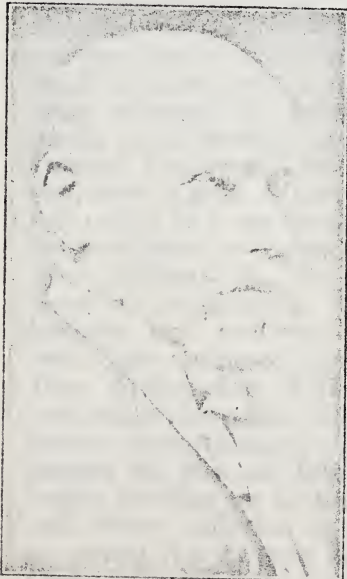
NEXT TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

and the formation of the Constitution which made us a nation, the greatest event in American history; how, nearly doubling the area of the United States by adding territory equal to the combined area of Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy, for the sum of \$15,000,000, which the Titan Bonaparte deemed a fair price, it was the greatest real estate speculation which the world has ever seen; how it was the most noteworthy political move, averting probable fierce and long conflicts, waste of life, destruction of property and retardation of progress, I leave those facts to the statesman, the financier and the diplomat. Mine is not even the task to unfold the giant strides made in the course of a century by the intellectual civilization of which the bar, the medical profession, the literary and scientific circles, nay every class, every interest, every fireside, gives unquestionable tokens. I turn to thoughts more in accord with my theme. I trace the luminous finger of God in the progress of his church in Louisiana through these hundred years which divide us from the consummation of that great purchase. To you, Catholics, I say, look around you, and while you marvel at the contrast between now and then; while you marvel at the growth and development of your religion in the city of New Orleans, let your hearts brim over with gratefulness. Let your lips hymn forth a song of praise 'For the things which the right hand of the Almighty hath done in Zion.'

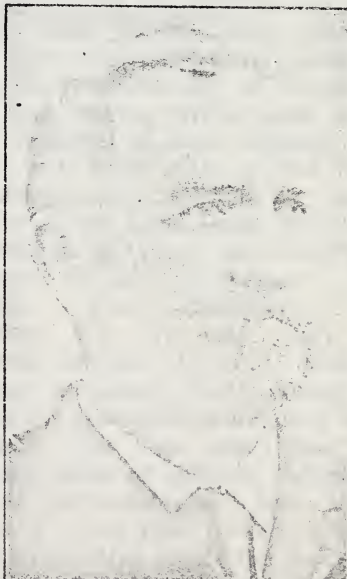
"Count your numbers and be glad that from a mere handful it has swollen to 375,000 in this Archdiocese. The roll of the



CHARLES T. SONIAT.
Who represented Daugerot, Sunday,
December 20, 1903.



J. S. ZACHARIE,
2d Vice-President, 1903, who re-
presented Wadsworth in cele-
bration, Sunday, De-
cember, 20, 1903.



CHARLES F. CLAIBORNE,
Who represented Commissioner W
C. C. Claiborne in celebration,
Sunday, December 20,
1903.

Catholic clergy which counted twenty-six in town and country, boasts of more than 220 faithful shepherds tending the flock of Jesus Christ in those 199 churches sprung from the soil under the magic wand of charity and zeal. Twenty-two thousand and four hundred and sixty-three is the number of young people under Catholic care. Five colleges and academies for boys and seventeen for young ladies, train your sons and daughters in the higher grades of study. Orphan asylums and hospitals and homes for the aged poor shelter the weak and the sick and the destitute. A hundred years! And how the little grain of mustard seed has sprouted up and branched forth into the sheltering, widespread tree! A hundred years! If from their seats on high, Heaven's dwellers are, as we believe, permitted a view of human concerns, the sight of those devout worshippers, men women and children, who throng our altar rails on Sundays and festivals, must fill the blessed soul of the Bishop Penalver with far more different feelings than those which prompted these words to Bishop Carroll: 'Not more than a quarter of the population of the town ever hear mass. A hundred years and the Catholic Church, that great creation of God's power, stands in this land in the pride of place. She energized through ten thousand instruments of power and influence. She wears her honors thick upon her venerable brows, enthroned among us in a See which, in this Republic, is second only to that of Baltimore.'

"And here, a vision of ten mitred heads passes before me. Their glance sweeps in gladness through this vast assemblage. Representatives of France and Spain, and of America, Penalver, Dubourg, Rosati, Neckere, Blanc, Odin, Perché, Leray, Janssens, welcome you to this Cathedral, from whose bell-towers rang out the first joyous peals that, on the twentieth day of December, 1803, welcomed the American flag waving within sight of its portals in its fronting square. Catholics of New Orleans, your departed Fathers in God salute you, while with uplifted finger they point in pride to their pontific successor, and bid you mingle your voices in a concert of praise to our Lord Jesus Christ who has vouchsafed to bestow a priceless gift upon the Church of New Orleans in the person of his Excellency Most Reverend Archbishop Chapelle. Your Excellency, your learning and prudence, equalled only by your piety and zeal, have achieved a success foreseen by our lamented Holy Father, Leo XIII, when he chose you, among all your empurpled peers, for one of the most difficult missions in the records of ecclesiastical diplomacy. The fame which your Excellency has won on these foreign fields of apostolic delegation, besides shedding on the history of this archdiocese a lustre which will forever emblazon its pages, it is to your devoted children an earnest that in your saintly and skilful hands the banner of Christ is marching to fresh victories and fresh conquests in the opening days of this new century of the Louisiana Purchase. Yet while giving thanks, we can not wholly forget that the sun of our prosperity was not unclouded by the shadows of disaster.

The Ruler of the Universe, who in the language of the Psalmist 'Exalteth the nations,' is sometimes pleased, for reasons known only to His inscrutable providence, to test them in crucible trials. Louisiana proved no exception to that rule. The rods of affliction which threatened to scourge the shoulders of our forefathers, were stayed in their fall by the appointed arm of that great soldier, Jackson, who on the memorable twenty-third day of January, 1815, crowned in this very temple with a laurel wreath from the hands of Abbe Dubourg, offered public homage to the God of armies for the victory which had perched upon his standard, and had freed New Orleans from British invasion. But there was no appointed arm to drive back the rushing tide of that other war which raged and roared during four long years of alternate joys and griefs, hopes and fears, reverses and successes, exultation and despair; during four long years which like a deep red trail of our best Southern blood, stretched from Sumter to Appomattox. Yet:

O Gracious God! not gainless is the loss!

A glorious sunbeam gilds thy sternest frown.

"For the curtain has fallen long ago on those mournful scenes of carnage, and thy hand has beautified and comforted and healed, until there is nothing left of those calamitous days but graves, and garlands, and monuments, and veterans, and precious memories. And we still give thanks. For we have been built into a sturdier race by the example, and the memory of those of our fathers and brothers who were the bravest men that ever girt sword or shouldered musket; the most knightly warriors that cannon-signal or trumpet-flourish ever summoned to bloody fields; men whose spirits never faltered, whose hearts never quailed, whose courage never wavered; whose resolve never failed through four bitter years of recurring failure; and whose self-sacrifice, self-denial and indomitable ardor have no parallel in the annals of any nation.

"We still give thanks, for in brotherly love, we now clasp each other's hands above the dark chasm of an unfortunate past. We owe legal allegiance to a united country. The same flag sweeps in mighty over our heads, and we do common homage to its folds which commands respect for the American name on sea and land.

"In a moment, the voices of Pontiff, priests and people will rise to the throne of grace in humble acknowledgment of favors received, and in fervent pleading for new blessings. When the strains of that solemn "Te Deum" shall have died along the vaults of this Cathedral, on the very spot where it floated high for the first time, one hundred years ago, you will

AGAIN RAISE THAT FLAG.

Let its voice be heard. Let it be heard beyond the limits of this city, beyond the limits of this territory. Let it be wafted to where the nation sits in council to tell this one, indivisible, im-

perishable Republic that among all the stars that gem its diadem of States, none shines more brightly, none more steadily, none more faithfully, none more loyally than that of Louisiana, purchased by Thomas Jefferson from Napoleon Bonaparte, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and three."

Archbishop Chapelle continued the mass, and, after the communion, turning, addressed the people, speaking briefly, but impressively and eloquently the deep sentiments that filled his heart.

THE ARCHBISHOP SAID,

in substance:

"After offering the holy sacrifice of the mass of thanksgiving, I may be permitted, dear brethren, to say, a few words before intoning the 'Te Deum' of this joyful anniversary of the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. A native of France, I love my country of birth as much as any Frenchman can do. As an American citizen for the last forty years, I love America no less. As Archbishop of New Orleans, it is a source of exultation for me to welcome to-day this distinguished gathering of the people of the country of the Purchase, representatives of the nations directly concerned in it, and to offer the solemn sacrifice in thanksgiving for the consummation of that glorious event.

"Time, my dear brethren, is the book of life, upon the pages of which the world writes its record. Nations come and go; generations after generations turn the pages upon which without reserve the world's history is chronicled. In the holy dispensations of the Providence that guides and directs all some periods stand out more conspicuously than others as marked eras, wherein there may be cause for uncommon jubilation. It is for this reason that from the beginning of history the recurrence of the anniversary of that which has been most sacred in civil or religious life, most important in the thoughts and labors and actions of men, have been connected with jubilees and centennials. And so it is that in this blessed consummation of the Louisiana Purchase by the United States we are here to commemorate the past and consecrate anew to God all that this great act meant, not only for the people of New Orleans, but for the entire land of the Purchase and of the Union.

"It was in the wonderful designs of Providence that the discovery and settlement of this country by France and subsequently its transfer to the authority of Spain should have been; it was also in the designs of Providence that the Province of Louisiana, extending from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, should have passed under the strong jurisdiction of the United States. As the illustrious and most distinguished representative of France said yesterday, 'It is enough glory for me as Ambassador of France at this celebration to know that France sowed the seed in Louisiana which has fructified even unto to-day in this ancient province. Having sown the seed and sown well, I sincerely believe that it was in the designs of Divine Providence for this coun-

try to pass from the hands of her venerable mother into the care of the Union of American States."

"Yes," said the Archbishop, "France has sown well. The United States, in consummating the purchase, did well. Under



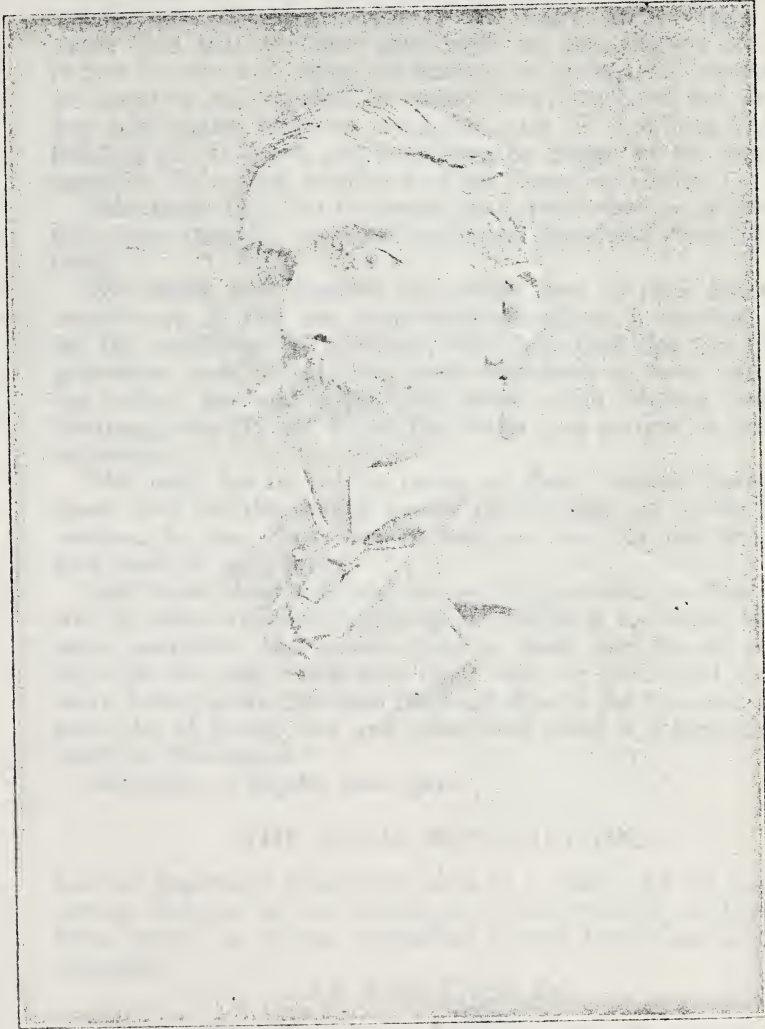
GOV. WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

1803.

the benediction of Providence, that creative power which gives to seeds the power to fructify and increase, America has reaped for the people of the province a most bountiful harvest. It is for this, it seems to me, that we have

CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE TO-DAY;

this that gives the main significance to these solemn ceremonies, whereby we offer thanks to God for the innumerable and most precious blessings that have come to us from this great harvest



GOV. W. W. HEARD.

1903.

of the purchase. We thank God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty which were secured, not only to the generations which have lived and died since the purchase, but which were secured for us, and I hope, for innumerable generations to come.

Civil and religious freedom I count as first and foremost among blessings. These are ours by right of our laws, and without the recognition of this priceless heritage our laws would have no meaning for us. Oh, dear friends, these are the truest and most precious blessings that we enjoy! This is the inheritance we secured when we came under the Constitution of this land, over which waves the broad folds of the Stars and Stripes. We thank God that we were sent forth on this mission to bring respect for law and order and human life; to establish institutions of education and training, in which the principles of law and order and justice must be the guide, and the uplifting and up-building of the heart, and soul must be taught as the teachings based on the eternal principles of the Gospel of Christ.

"We thank God that the people who came before us in this land bore these thoughts in their hearts and illustrated them in their lives.

"We thank God because our people bear in their hearts the memory of all that has been accomplished in a hundred years for the well-being of mankind; we thank God that the present generation seek the uplifting and betterment of men, and labor for justice, law and order, and that, while seeking temporal blessings, they do not forget the things that pertain to God and his service.

"We pray for the whole people of these United States, and thank God for that which we do not foresee, but which in his wisdom, he may deem best to send up; and for the labor that may come in new fields.

"And now, dear brethren, let me tell you that you have done well to come to God's Church on this occasion to ask his blessing upon yourselves and country and to thank him for all that he has done for you. You have done well, for what does not pass away is that which lies upon the fixed altar of the true and eternal principles of justice, law and order, and belief in a bountiful and merciful Providence."

Archbishop Chapelle then gave

THE PAPAL BENEDICTION,

and the impressive ceremonies came to a close. As the imposing cortege filed out of the church, the choir rendered, with magnificent effect, the grand recessional chorus from Gounod's "Redemption."

AT THE CABILDO.

History relates that when Louisiana was transferred from France to Spain, there was inclement weather, but that when the day dawned that witnessed the cession from France to the United States the sky was clear, the atmosphere balmy, and that, at noon, when the transfer was consummated, the heavens were resplendent with glorious effulgence of the sun.

The same faultless sky spread and arched its harmonious contour over the Crescent City, when the silvery chimes of the

Cathedral called to worship in the early part of the forenoon. The bells sounded the glad jubilee of the First Centennial of Louisiana as one of the jewels in the tiara of Columbia, and invited the people of the Crescent City to join in a grand religious act, and to listen to the "Te Deum," rising up to the very throne of the All-Father in thanksgiving for his having been instrumental in his wise providence in guiding the hearts and minds of men so as to have Louisiana added to the galaxy of States over which the broad pinions of the American eagle spread, giving shelter to the oppressed of the world.

At the conclusion of the Hign Mass, the Historical Society and its guests went to the Cabildo and took part in an interesting repetition of the scenes which had attended the transfer of Louisiana exactly one hundred years ago. The ceremonies took place in the courtroom of the justices of the State Supreme Court, the august tribunal sitting in the Cabildo, which was originally the meeting place of the Cabildo or Municipal Chapter of Spanish origin, created by O'Reilley, and whose designation has passed to the building now known under that name. It was in the Cabildo that the transfer of the colony from France to the United States was effected on the 20th of December, 1803.

It was that transfer which the Historical Society

REPEATED IN ALL ITS DETAILS.

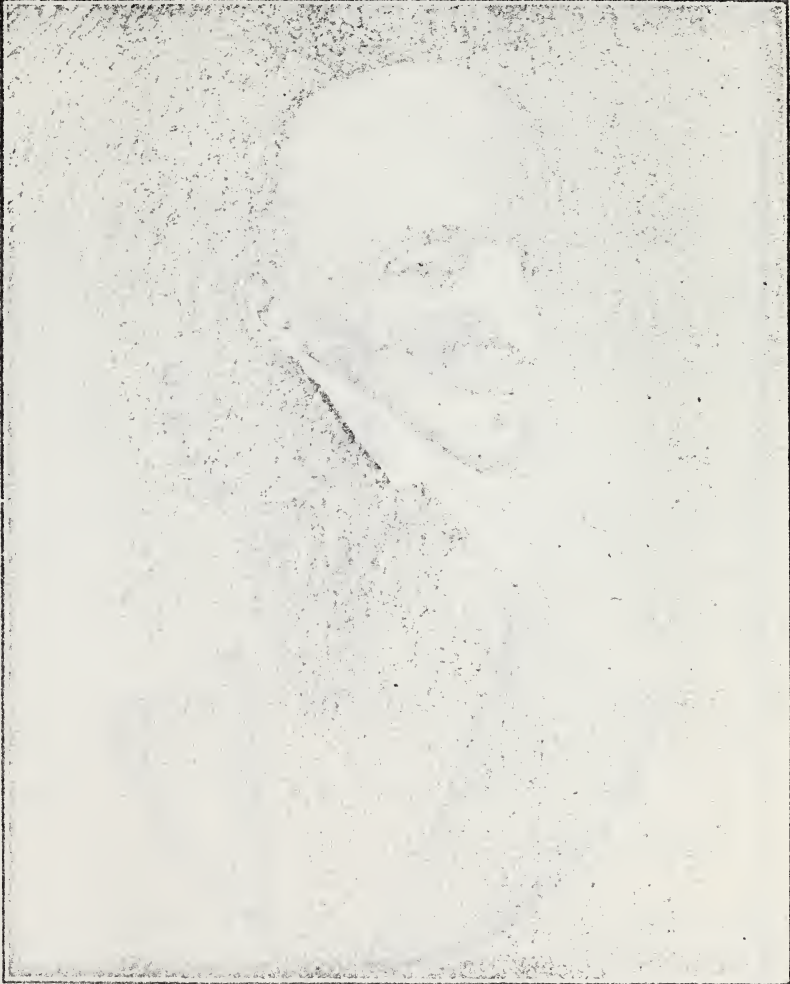
The proceedings were of the highest interest, and most brilliant in their unfolding, because of the participation of so many distinguished men, representing the three governments that had in turn possessed the colony of Louisiana; and the presence of several guests from other States.

All of the acts and doings of that hundred-year-old date having been reaccomplished, the story was continued by adjournment to the street, while the Mayor, the Governor, and the representatives of Governor Claiborne stood on the central balcony of the Cabildo, on the very spot where a century ago the first American Governor of Louisiana and the first Mayor of New Orleans had stood to address the people. Short speeches were made by the Governor and by the Mayor, and after the Mayor had read the first proclamation issued by Governor Claiborne there arose a mighty shout, caused by the exultant people greeting the ascent on the flagstaff in Jackson Square of the American colors. Little Miss Amenaide Soniat du Fossat, a descendant of the Chevalier Guy Soniat du Fossat, pulled the rope that sent up the glorious flag to the apex of the pole.

A salute was fired on the Levee by a squad of the Louisiana Field Artillery, which salute was answered by the guns of the men-of-war in port.

The spot upon which the flag was hoisted is most interestingly historical. It was laid out as a parade ground for the troops when Bienville founded New Orleans, in 1718. From the staff in the center of the Place d'Armes there have fluttered in suc-

cessive epochs the colors of France, of Spain, and of the United States. The American colors have been proudly waving for 100 years, and for long long years will it still float over the sacredly historical spot. It was



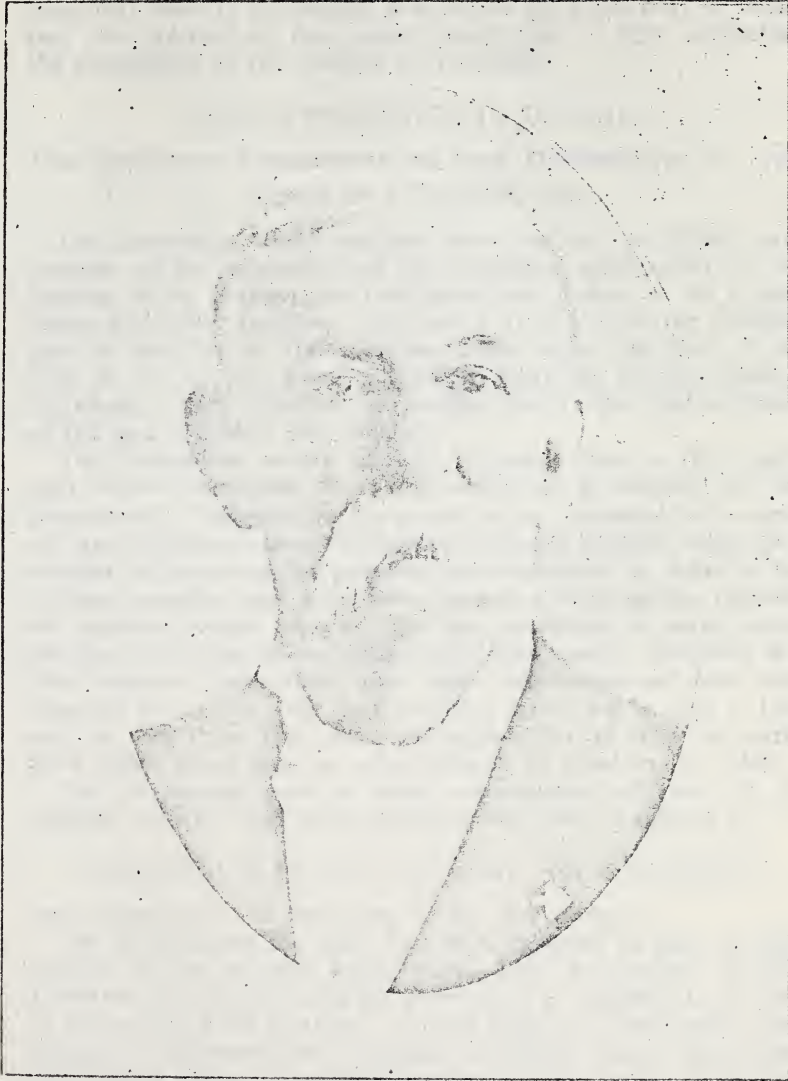
MAYOR ETIENNE DE BORÉ, 1803.

From an Old Painting in the Historical Museum.

IN THE PLACE D'ARMES

that O'Reilly received the keys of the city and took possession in the name of the King of Spain. It was there that the first declaration of American independence was made by a band of undaunted patriots, who spurned alien rule and elected to die rather

than forswear allegiance to their mother country. It was in that same Place d'Armes that Don Bernardo de Galvez made his famous appeal to the citizens, telling them that he would not accept the



MAYOR PAUL CAPDEVIELLE,

1903.

office of Governor unless they freely consented to be ruled by him. And now the old Place d'Armes is called Jackson Square, and in its center there stands the magnificent equestrian statue of Jackson, the hero of Chalmette.

And with the reverberations of the guns of the visiting war-ships, the last phase in the service of ceremonies by the Louisiana Historical Society was consummated and the joyful people of New Orleans, satisfied with the splendid commemoration, will cheerfully leave to succeeding generations the pious duty of imitating the example of the present generation in fitly celebrating the centenaries of the transfer of Louisiana.

THE CEREMONIES IN DETAIL.

THE TERRITORY TRANSFERRED BY THE DESCENDANTS OF THE ACTORS OF A CENTURY AGO.

The ceremonies which marked the close of the official programme of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the transfer of the Territory of Louisiana from France to the United States took place between 12:20 and 1:35 o'clock in the Cabildo, part of the time in the Supreme Court room and part of the time on the balcony, where a hundred years ago the last scene in the drama which ended in the turning over to the United States of the vast territory, was enacted.

The ceremonies at the Cabildo followed those in the Cathedral, when the solemn Mass was celebrated in memory of the great event. Long before the crowd in the Cathedral had surged out and gathered about the historic Jackson Square, every precaution to carry out the ceremonies in imitation of those of the original transfer was complete. Squads of policemen guarded the entrance below, and no one was permitted to enter unless provided with one of the official admission cards. So small was the Supreme Court room that fears were expressed that even many of those who were thus provided would not be able to hear and see, but these fears were groundless, for all who had cards were either given seats or were allowed to stand in the room.

The ceremonies were an exact reproduction of those of the original transfer, and were taken part in some instances by

DESCENDANTS OF THE MEN WHO FIGURED

most prominently in the event of the last century.

On the platform the seats had been assigned so that the dignitaries of the occasion were made most prominent. As the Governor marched in with his party he was assigned to the seat in the center of the platform. To his right sat Ambassador Jusserand, the representative of France; Admiral Wise, representing the United States; Captain Lemogne, of the *Jurien de la Graviere*. To the left sat Señor O'Donnell, representing the Spanish Government; Mayor Paul Capdevielle, and Consul General Richard, of France. On the second row of seats sat Judge Charles Parlange, of the United States District Court; Justices Breaux, Monroe and Land, of the State Supreme Court, in their robes of office. On the last row, from left to right, sat President David R. Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; General

Adolph Meyer, Captain John P. Merrell, Lieutenant South, Lieutenant Sypher, Lieutenant Gelm, and Commander T. A. Wilner.

Shortly after the ceremonies began Archbishop Chapelle, accompanied by Bishops Allen, of Mobile, and Heslin, of Natchez, entered, and were given seats on the platform.

Just in front of the platform were arranged three seats, the center one of which was occupied by Prof. Alcée Fortier, who, during the celebration, impersonated Laussat. To his right sat Charles F. Claiborne, who took the part of Governor W. C. Claiborne, his grandfather. To the left sat Theodore Wilkinson, great-grandson of General James Wilkinson. To Mr. Claiborne's right stood Mr. Charles T. Soniat, who took the part of Dangerot, Secretary of Laussat, and to the left of Mr. Wilkinson stood the Hon. James S. Zacharie, who represented D. Wadsworth, Secretary of the American Commission.

In the front row of seats arranged before the platform were seated the members of the St. Louis party and the members of Governor Heard's staff. The seats behind were occupied by the invited guests, and all over the room there stood many who were unable to find seats.

At twenty minutes after 12 o'clock Governor Heard called the guests to order, saying:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—In return for the efforts of the members of the Historical Society, who have labored so earnestly and faithfully for the success of this celebration, I desire, as a slight token of appreciation, and as a mark of esteem for the scholarly President of the Society, to ask that gentleman to preside and conduct the exercises of the day. Prof. Alcée Fortier will take the chair."

In accepting the honor conferred upon him, President Fortier said:

"Your Excellencies and Your Graces, Ladies and Gentlemen—In the name of the Louisiana Historical Society, which has prepared this celebration, I wish to thank our worthy Governor and you for this mark of appreciation for what we have tried to do.

"We are going to try to reproduce the historic event which took place exactly 100 years ago. You already saw some parts reproduced when you saw entering this hall the American Commissioners, Claiborne and Wilkinson. We are very fortunate in having to take the parts of these distinguished men their distinguished descendants. Mr. Charles F. Claiborne will take the part of his distinguished grandfather, and our friend to the left, Hon. Theodore S. Wilkinson, who served us so fittingly in Congress, will take the part of his illustrious ancestor.

"Unfortunately, Laussat has left no descendant in Louisiana, but I have been requested to take his place as the representative of the French Government. I assure you that I do not feel equal to the occasion, but as this is only

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A DREAM OF GLORY AND PATRIOTISM,

I will try for one minute to imagine that I, an humble professor in an American university, am the representative of that great and glorious country.

"We have here, in order to continue the historical incidents, the Secretaries of the Commissioners. Mr. Charles T. Soniat will take the part of Daugerot, and Mr. James S. Zacharie will take the part of Wadsworth, Secretary to Claiborne and Wilkinson.

"Now you have the actors in this scene which we are merely trying to represent, for none of us, I think, can pretend to be as celebrated as the men whose names will ever remain in history, Claiborne, Wilkinsont and Laussat."

Prof. Fortier then requested Mr. Zacharie, in his role of Wadsworth, to read the commission of President Jefferson to Commissioners Claiborne and Wilkinson, and Mr. Zacharie, responding, read as follows:

"Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to whom these presents letters shall come, greeting:

"Know, That having faith and special confidence in the patriotism and the capacity of W. C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson, I have appointed them Commissioners and agents of the United States, with full power and authority, together and separately, to take possession and occupy the territory ceded by France to the United States by the treaty concluded at Paris on April 30 last, and, to this effect, to proceed to the said territory, and there to execute all and such acts and things relative which may be necessary to fulfill their commission conformable to the said treaty, and to the laws of the United States.

"In testimony whereof I have sent these letters patents, and I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Given by my own hand at the city of Washington, the 31st day of October, 1803, of our Lord, and the twenty-eighth year of the independence of the United States of America.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"By the President.

"JAMES MADISON."

Introducing Mr. Soniat, Prof. Fortier said that he would read the powers of Laussat to receive Louisiana from Spain, as delegated by First Consul Bonaparte. Mr. Soniat stated that he would read from a volume published in 1808, containing a description of the

CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE TRANSFER

of the territory. He read as follows:

"Bonaparte, premier consul, au nom du peuple Français, ayant pour but d'opérer la prise de possession de la Louisiane, cédée à la République Française par S. M. C., en vertu du traité conclu à St. Ildephonse, le 9 Vendémiaire, an IX, a été confirmé par celui d'Aranjuez de Ventose suivant; ayant de plus, pris connais-

sance de l'ordre par lequel sa Majesté Catholique charge le Gouverneur Actuel de la Louisiane de remettre cette colonie aux agents Français envoyés pour la recevoir, nomme le Citoyen P. C. Laussat, Commissaire du Gouvernement Français, lui donne plein et absolu pouvoir, commission et mandement spécial pour recevoir, au nom de la République Française, des mains des greffiers et autres agents préposés a cet effet par sa Majesté Catholique, la colonie ou province de la Louisiane; pour prendre toutes les mesures relatives à l'évacuation de ce pays par les troupes Espagnoles, et pour passer tous les actes auxquels peuvent donner lieu ladite évacuation. En foi de quoi sont donnés les présentes, signées, contresignées et munies du sceau de la République.

"A St. Cloud, le 17 Prairial, an XI, de la République Française (6 Juin, 1803). Signé Bonaparte, par le premier consul, le Secrétaire d'Etat. Signé H. B. Maret, le Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, Signé Décrés."

At the request of Prof. Fortier, Mr. Zacharie, in the role of Wadsworth, then read five sections of the treaty of cession, after which Mr. Soniat, as Daugerot, read the same in French.

The treaty having been ratified, Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, appointed Colonial Prefect Laussat to deliver possession of Louisiana to the United States, and President Thomas Jefferson appointed Governor William Charles Cole Claiborne and Brigadier General James Wilkinson to receive possession of Louisiana.

At 12 o'clock, on Dec. 20 1803, the Commissioners of the United States appeared at Hotel de Ville, known as the Cabildo, on the Place d'Armes, in the city of New Orleans, and were received in the Sala Capitular by the Commissioners of France. The powers of the Commissioners were read and the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, with the keys of the city was then formally made by the Commissioners of the Republic of France, and the

PROCES VERBAL OF THE DELIVERY OF LOUISIANA WAS SIGNED.

Mr. C. T. Soniat, still as Daugerot, then read the powers delegated to him by the First Consul to turn the colony of Louisiana over to the United States, as follows:

"Bonaparte, premier consul, au nom du peuple Français, voulant assurer l'exécution du traité et des deux convention conclues signés le dix Floreal, an XI, entre la République Française et les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, par le Citoyen F. B. Marbois, Ministre du Trésor Public, et MM. R. R. Livingston et J. Mouroe, Ministres Plénipotentiaires des Etats-Unis, tous trois munis de leurs pleins pouvoirs, autorise le Citoyen P. C. Laussat à échanger et recevoir les ratifications dudit traité et des deux conventions qui y sont jointes, et l'investit a cet effet, des pouvoirs nécessaires. Et comme l'objet dudit traité est de faire passer aux Etats-Unis la souveraineté et la propriété de la Colonie ou Province de la

Louisiane, sous les mêmes clauses et conditions qu'elles avaient été cédées par l'Espagne à la France, en vertu de traité conclu à St. Ildephonse, le neuf Vendémiaire, an neuf, entre ces deux puissances, le premier consul, au nom du peuple Français, donne au Citoyen Laussat, Préfet Colonial, plein et absolu pouvoir, commission et mandement du traité et des conventions du dix Floréal, an onze, et remettre, au nom de la République Française, en qualité de commissaire de son Gouvernement, aux Commissaires ou agents des Etats-Unis, dûment autorisés à cet effet, les pays, contrées et dépendances de la Louisiane, conformément aux articles premier, deux, quatre et cinq dudit traité, lorsque lui même aura reçu ladite Colonie des officiers de S. M. C., en vertu des pouvoirs spéciaux qui lui sont remis pour cet objet.

"En foi de quoi sont donnés les présents, signés, contresignés et munis du sceau de la République.

"A St. Cloud, le 17 Prairial, an onze de la République Française (Dix Juin, 1803).

"Signé

BONAPARTE,

"Par le Premier Consul, le Secrétaire d'Etat.

"H. B. MARET,

"Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies."

Prof. Fortier then, as Laussat, delivered possession of Louisiana to the Commissioners in these words:

"I hereby declare that this moment I put the Commissioners of the United States in possession of the land, countries and dependencies of Louisiana, in conformity with Articles I, II, IV and V of the treaty, and of two conventions of the 10 Floreal, year XI (30 April last,) in accordance with the object of this treaty, that the sovereignty and proprietorship of Louisiana passes to the United States, with all clauses and conditions with which they were ceded by Spain to France, by virtue of the treaty concluded at San Ildephonso the 9th vendemiaire, year X (1st of October, 1800), which afterwards was executed by the effective re-entering of the French Republic in possession of this colony." Presenting the keys of New Orleans to Mr. Claiborne, the impersonator of his grandfather, Prof. Fortier said:

"By virtue of the powers with which I am vested and of the commissions of which I am charged by the First Consul, all citizens and inhabitants of Louisiana who wish to remain under the domination of the United States are released from this moment of the oath of fidelity to the French Republic."

Mr. Claiborne then took the chair, presiding, since, by the cession, the territory was henceforth the territory of the United States. Mr. Claiborne then read the address which Governor Claiborne delivered when he took possession of the territory for the United States 100 years ago.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM CHARLES COLE CLAIBORNE.

"Fellow Citizens of Louisiana: On the great and interesting event now finally consummated—an event so advantageous to

yourselves, and so glorious to united America—I cannot forbear offering you my warmest congratulations. The wise policy of the Consul of France has, by the cession of Louisiana to the

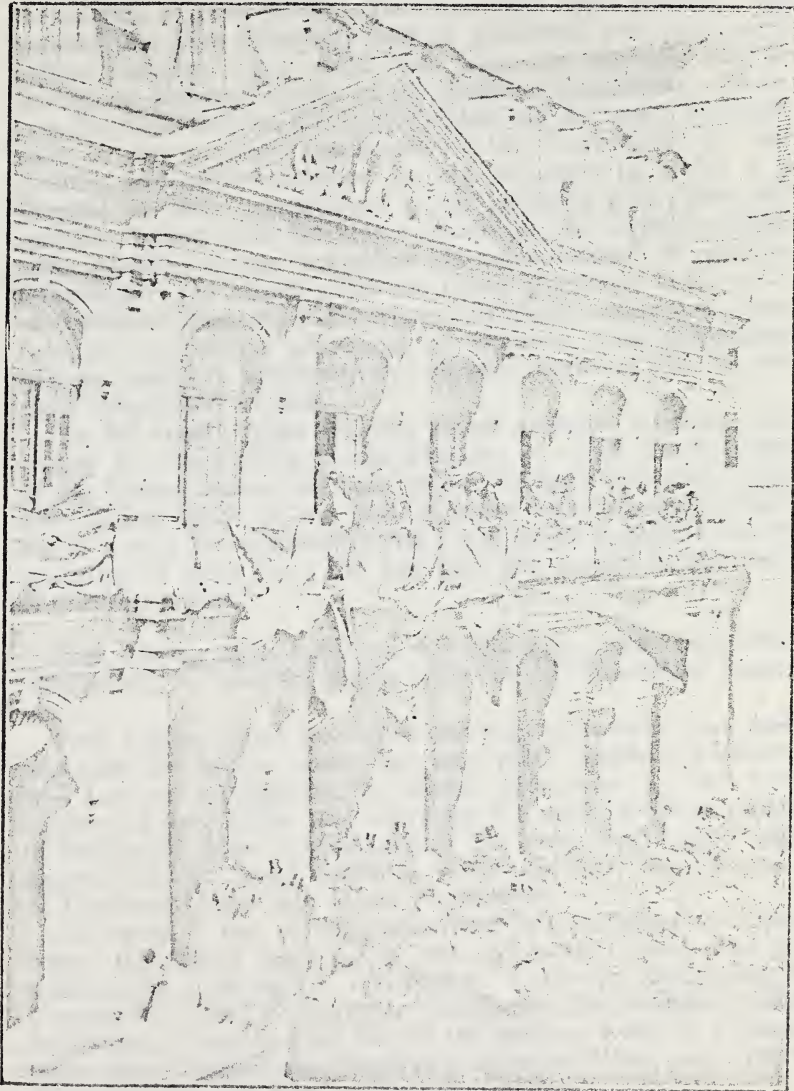


Photo by P. Ernest Carriere.

ADDRESSES FROM THE CENTRAL BALCONY OF THE CABILDO,
Sunday, December 20, 1903.

United States, secured to you a connection beyond the reach of change, and to your posterity the sure inheritance of freedom. The American people receive you as brothers, and will hasten to

extend to you a participation in those inestimable rights which have formed the basis of their own unexampled prosperity. Under the auspices of the American Government, you may confidently rely upon the security of your liberty, your property, and the religion of your choice. You may, with equal certainty, rest assured that your commerce will be promoted, and your agriculture cherished; in a word, that your true interests will be among the primary objects of our National Legislature. In return for these benefits, the United States will be amply remunerated, if your growing attachment to the Constitution of our country, and your veneration for the principles on which it is founded, be duly proportioned to the blessings which they will confer. Among your first duties, therefore, you should cultivate with assiduity among yourselves the advancement of political information; you should guide the rising generation in the paths of republican economy and virtue; you should encourage literature; for without the advantages of education, your descendants will be unable to appreciate the intrinsic worth of the Government transmitted to them.

"As for myself, fellow citizens, accept a sincere assurance that during my continuance in the situation in which the President of the United States has been pleased to place me, every exertion will be made on my part to foster your internal welfare; for it is only by such means that I can secure to myself the approbation of those great and just men who preside in the councils of our nation."

Prof. Fortier then called on Mr. Zacharie, who represented Wadsworth, to read the proces verbal of the delivery of Louisiana.

Prof. Fortier stated that when the original transfer was made and after the proces verbal had been read, Governor Claiborne and Laussat, accompanied by Mayor Boré, went to the front balcony of the Cabildo and addressed the newly-acquired citizens of the United States. In imitation of this event Prof. Fortier suggested that the crowd assemble below and hear the addresses of Governor Heard and Mayor Capdevielle.

All except a few of the guests then left the room and went below, the official party going into the Justices' room and remaining there during the ceremonies. Governor Heard, Mayor Capdevielle, Prof. Fortier, Mr. Claiborne, Mr. Wilkinson and Archbishop Chapelle went out on the balcony, while in a prominent place Ambassador Jusserand, Admiral Wise and Consul Tuero y O'Donnell stood to hear the speeches.

GOVERNOR HEARD.

the first speaker, said:

"Fellow-citizens: Standing to-day before this venerable building, a silent witness of the great transactions that took place on this spot one hundred years ago, we cannot but recall with pro-

found gratitude to God and with great patriotic pride that the vast Province of Louisiana was acquired by the skill of American diplomacy, and the great foresight of President Jefferson without the sacrifice of a human life, of the loss of a drop of blood.

"It affords me much pleasure, as Governor of the State of Louisiana, to welcome on this Centennial anniversary the worthy representatives of those nations that formerly governed Louisiana with such sagacity that remembrance of their rule of civilization has left an indelible imprint on the history of our beloved State.

"And to-day, fellow-citizens, we join together on this spot, hallowed by so many historical events, and thank these representatives for their presence on this Centennial anniversary, and ask them to

CONVEY TO THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS

our high appreciation and sincere thanks for the courtesy of sending them here, and assure their people that the citizens of the United States, and especially those of Louisiana, of their high esteem, love and fraternal sentiments.

"The acquisition of Louisiana, my fellow-citizens, was the greatest and most peaceful accession of territory ever made by the United States or any other nation. No lives paid in blood for the land, and only the relinquishment of sovereignty was tinged with regret. 'Let the Louisianians know,' exclaimed Napoleon Bonaparte, as he signed the Treaty of 1803, 'that we separate ourselves from them with regret; that we stipulate everything in their favor that they can desire, and let them hereafter, happy in their independence, recollect that they have been Frenchmen, and that France in ceding them has secured for them advantages which they could not have obtained from a European power, however paternal in might have been. Let them retain for us sentiments of affection; and may their common origin, descent, language and customs perpetuate their friendship.'

"To-day we come to celebrate the Centennial event, and our thoughts revert to the days of French and Spanish domination in this fair Louisiana of old, and how peaceful and mild was their sway.

"As we read the pages of history relating to the important transaction consummated on the 30th day of April, 1803, in the city of Paris, and of the great and glorious results that have flowed from it, we realize that the authors, in their wildest optimistic dreams, could never have conceived the importance which that instrument would have on the destiny of the United States.

THE MASTER MIND OF NAPOLEON,

reading the future with a prophetic vision, alone comprehended the effect on the history of the world when he exclaimed, with warlike impetuosity, 'This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to

England a maritime rival that will, sooner or later, humble her pride.' Such was the exclamation of the greatest captain the world ever saw, but who imbued with the spirit of animosity, did not comprehend that peaceful conquests are greater than those of war, and that the world was traveling on the path of brotherly love, or, as the poet Milton says: 'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.'

"By the treaty of Fontainebleau of November 3, 1762, France transferred Louisiana to Spain, and Louis XV of France said that 'from the pure impulse of his generous heart and from the sense of the affection and friendship existing, all the country know as Louisiana,' he donated to his cousin of Spain.

"Later Spain, by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, of October 1, 1800, transferred Louisiana back to France in these words: 'With the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States.'

"Still later, when the treaty of Paris was signed on April 30, 1803, France, in that treaty, stipulated it transferred the colony or Province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it.

"France claimed as the limits of Louisiana all that territory as far west as the sources of the streams that flow eastward from the Rocky Mountains, and out of this magnificent domain the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Montana, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska and Indian Territory and Oklahoma have been carved.

TWELVE STATES AND TWO TERRITORIES,

having an area of over 1,000,000 square miles and 15,000,000 of population, have been formed, and to-day on this centennial birthday anniversary it becomes my pleasant duty, as the Chief Magistrate of this State, to welcome the citizens of those States here on this historic spot, the venerable cradle of Louisiana.

"As community interests bind us together this city is your old home, and the sons of Louisiana welcome you as brothers in our mother's house. Your destiny is ours, and we cherish the historical recollections of the past with patriotic pride. We remember that we contributed to enlarge the national domain by one-third, and that the great Father of Waters, as it rushes on to the Gulf of Mexico, past this spot, brings us from you a contribution of the soil of these States with the heartiest greetings of its patriotic citizens.

"Fellow-citizens, the authors of the treaty of 1803 never comprehended the great extent of Louisiana, any more than those who had framed prior treaties. The fabulous stories of John Law, the great financier of France, still rang in their ears about the wonderful riches of Louisiana. Although the early settlers only beheld swamps and a few hills, the country was pic-

tured to France of the seventeenth century as a country with mountains and silver and gold and forests of great value.

"The predictions of Law were verified after our Civil War, when American enterprise brought forth from the hidden seams of the Rocky Mountain untold riches. The dense forests have fallen before the ax of the American Pioneer, and fertile farms are yielding rich crops. Thriving villages and great cities have sprung up, as it were, in a night; on plains where the red man once reigned supreme, the cross of the Christian shines from the steeples of countless churches whose bells

CALL US TOGETHER TO THANK GOD

for 100 years of great prosperity.

"To the distinguished President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and his associates, who are here to participate in these ceremonies, we offer a cordial welcome. Their presence here serves to emphasize and accentuate the importance of the great historical event which we to-day commemorate. This celebration and the commemoration is but one step in that train of exercises which leads up to the greater manifestation which will culminate in the grandest exposition which the world will ever see, at St. Louis next year. The celebration this day marks the beginning of the era of American domination in the Louisiana territory. The greater demonstration at St. Louis next year will mark the splendid progress and development which characterized the hundred years of the American possession, and will serve to show the advance of the whole civilized world, and that the people of the territory have kept abreast with the other people of the earth."

MAYOR CAPDEVEILLE

spoke next, saying:

"Governor Heard, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Citizens: It has been part of the duties of my office, since I have had the honor of being the Chief Magistrate of the city of New Orleans, to make many public addresses, but I have never spoken on a more solemn and memorable occasion than the present. You will understand, as a matter of course, that coming after so many distinguished and eloquent speakers who have very naturally exhausted their subject, there is little of anything left for me to say, except by way of closing the exercises of the centennial celebration.

"I stand now upon the very spot where Etienne de Boré stood 100 years ago. He was the last Mayor of New Orleans under the French dominion, and first Mayor under the Government of the United States. It has always been and it will always be a proud honor to be the Mayor of the city of New Orleans.

"Under the administration of Mayor de Boré the population of New Orleans was between 9,000 and 10,000. At the present day it has attained to from 325,000 to 350,000. New Orleans was at

that time confined, to what is now the heart of the French quarter, or what is known to the local civil engineers and to the Creole population as the Carré de la Ville, that is to say, that part of the city included between Esplanade Avenue and Bienville Street, the river and Rampart Street. At the present time the city extends from the United States Barracks to Carrollton, and from the river almost to Lake Pontchartrain, including Algiers, which is known as the Fifth District.

"If Mayor de Boré could, after his long absence, revisit New Orleans to-day, he would fail altogether to recognize it. The Mayor of the city, who, one hundred years from this date, will be successor to me, will be able to say in turn of Mayor Capdevielle what has just been said of Mayor de Boré, because as Ex-Governor Francis said in his address yesterday, the changes and improvements of the century to come are destined to eclipse those of the century just closed.

"Fellow-Citizens, standing before you at the close of an eventful period of the history of New Orleans, I greet the coming fortunes of the metropolis and invoke upon it the best blessings of Providence. I thank the distinguished visitors from abroad and from other States whose presence has contributed so largely to the success of the present celebration. In behalf of the municipality, I give expression to their acknowledgments of the public spirit and patriotic action of the Governor in procuring for the occasion the support of State authority. In closing, I wish to say that all manner of credit is due to the Louisiana Historical Society, by whose inspiration and under whose direction the exercises have been so well and so successfully conducted."

After concluding his address, Mayor Capdevielle read the

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CLAIBORNE,

which was as follows:

"By His Excellency William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the Mississippi Territory, exercising the powers of Governor General and Intendant of the Province of Louisiana.

"Whereas, by stipulations between the Governments of France and Spain, the latter ceded to the former the colony and province of Louisiana, with the same extent which it had at the date of the above mentioned treaty in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States; and, whereas, the Government of France has ceded the same to the United States by a treaty duly ratified, and bearing date of 30th of April, in the present year, and the possession of said colony and province is now in the United States, according to the tenor of the last mentioned treaty; and, whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of October, in the present year, did enact that until the expiration of the session of Congress then sitting (unless provisions for the temporary government of the said Territory be sooner made by Congress), all the mili-

tary, civil and judicial powers, exercised by the then existing Government of the same, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining and pro-



MISS AMENAIDE SONIAT DE FOSSAT, 8 Years of Age.

Who hoisted the flag in Jackson Square, December
20, 1903.

recting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; and the President of the United States has, by his commission, bearing the date the same 31st day of October, invested me with all the powers, and charged

me with the several duties heretofore held and exercised by the Governor General and Intendant of the province.

"I have, therefore, thought fit to issue this my proclamation, making known the premises, and to declare that the Government

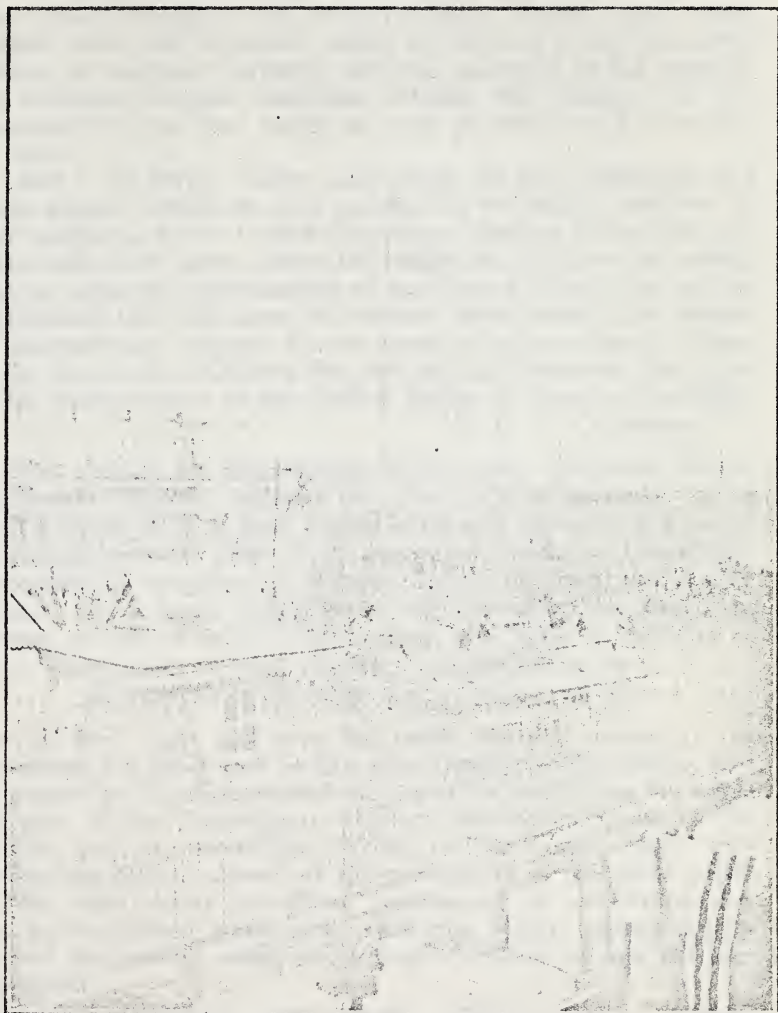


Photo by P. Ernest Carriere.

RAISING OF THE FLAG.

Sunday, December 20, 1903.

heretofore exercised over the said province of Louisiana, as well as under the authority of Spain as of the French Republic, has ceased, and that of the United States of America is established over the same; that the inhabitants thereof will be incorporated

in the Union of the United States; that, in the meantime, they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess; that all laws and municipal regulations which were in existence at the cessation of the late Government remain in full force; and that all civil officers charged with their execution, except those whose powers have been especially vested in me, and except also such officers as have been intrusted with the collection of the revenue, are continued in their functions, during the pleasure of the Governor for the time being, or until provision shall otherwise be made.

"And I do hereby exhort and enjoin all the inhabitants and other persons within the said province to be faithful and true in their allegiance to the United States, and obedient to the laws and authorities of the same, under full assurance that their just rights will be under the guardianship of the United States, and will be maintained from all force or violence from without or within.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand. Given at the city of New Orleans the 20th day of December, 1803, and of the independence of the United States of America, the 28th.

W. C. C. CLAIBORNE."

After reading the proclamation of Governor Claiborne, Mayor Capdevielle officially declared the celebration at an end.

At a signal from Colonel Zacharie, all eyes turned to the center of Jackson Square where little Amenaide Soniat du Fossat, the eight-year-old daughter of Meloncy Soniat du Fossat and Exilee Fortier, and a lineal descendant of the Chevalier Guy Soniat du Fossat, an officer in the French army, who came to this city in 1751, stood ready to hoist the flag in imitation of the

HOISTING OF THE AMERICAN FLAG

one hundred years ago over the newly acquired territory. In a moment the Stars and Stripes were floating to the breeze, and no sooner had the flag reached the top of the pole, when the saluting gun of the Washington Artillery boomed in honor of the cession, and the men-of-war, taking up the salute, each fired twenty-one guns in honor of the celebration of the great event.

This event closed the official exercises of the celebration and the guests turned homeward, while the official representatives entered the justices' room of the Supreme Court to sign the process-verbal:

PROCES VERBAL OF THE CENTENNIAL CEREMONIES OF DECEMBER 20, 1903.

Be it known, that, on this the twentieth day of December, 1903, of the Christian era, and of the one hundredth and twenty-eighth year of the independence of the United States, ceremonies commemorative of the centennial anniversary of the transfer of Louisiana by France to the United States were held in the Sala Capitular of the Cabildo in the city of New Orleans, under the presidency of His Excellency, William Wright Heard, Governor of

Louisiana, and in the presence of the representatives of the United States, France and Spain, Paul Capdevielle, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, State and City officials and distinguished citizens of Louisiana and other States.

At these ceremonies were present:

Prof. Alcée Fortier, President of the Louisiana Historical Society, representing the French Commissioner, Pierre Clément Laussat; Charles T. Soniat du Fossat, his Secretary Daugerot; the Hon. Charles F. Claiborne, representing his grandfather, Commissioner William Charles Cole Claiborne; the Hon. Theodore S. Wilkinson, representing his great-grandfather, Commissioner Brigadier General James Wilkinson, and the Hon. James S. Zacharie, a member of the City Council, representing Secretary Wadsworth. After reading the powers of the Commissioner Laussat to receive the transfer of Louisiana from Spain, which took place November 30, 1803, and the proces verbal of the transfer by France to the United States on December 20, 1803, and the address of Governor Claiborne on receiving possession of Louisiana, and the delivery of commemorative medals and the reading of Governor Claiborne's proclamation by the Mayor of New Orleans, from the central balcony of the Cabildo, and addresses being made by the Governor of Louisiana and Mayor of New Orleans, the officials and citizens present, in order to preserve a good record of these commemorative centennial ceremonies, have signed this proces verbal.

Signed:

W. W. HEARD, Governor.

JUSSERAND, Ambassador of France.

J. TUERO Y O'DONNELL, Representing Spain.

W. C. WISE, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.,

Representing the United States Government.

PAUL CAPDEVIELLE, Mayor of New Orleans.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLS,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

A. D. LAND, Associate Justice.

of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

ALCEE FORTIER, Representing Laussat.

E. LEMOGNE,

Commanding the Jurien de la Gravière.

THEODORE S. WILKINSON.

P. L. CHAPPELLE, Archbishop of New Orleans
and Apostolic Delegate.

CHARLES F. CLAIBORNE.

JAMES S. ZACHARIE.

DAVID R. FRANCIS,

President Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

CHARLES T. SONIAT.

F. A. MONROE,

Associate Justice Supreme Court.

JOSEPH A. BREAUX,

Associate Justice Supreme Court.

OLIVIER O. PROVOSTY,

Associate Justice Supreme Court.

BANQUET TO THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

The Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata, commanded by Captain Don Jose Puig y Marcel, which was specially ordered to New Orleans to represent Spain during the Centennial ceremonies, arrived too late to take part in the Naval Review, as it reached New Orleans, Sunday afternoon, December 20th. However, the Louisiana Historical Society, in view of the fact that the delay was caused by stress of weather and other fortuitous circumstances, treated the officers as honored guests and gave a banquet in their honor.

The United States, France and Spain fraternized on the night of December 25, 1903, through their respective representatives, at the banquet given by the Louisiana Historical Society, at Antoine's Restaurant, in honor of the Captain and officers of the Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata.

President Fortier welcomed the guests, and said he was happy indeed to bring the representatives of France and of Spain together to meet the representatives of the United States at a banquet given in honor of the captain and officers of the Spanish Navy. These three governments having at successive epochs dominated over Louisiana, it was eminently proper that these representatives, on this first centennial celebration, should be sitting at the same table, enjoying the hospitalities of the Louisiana Historical Society.

President Fortier recalled the historical Spanish names of governors and public men in Louisiana, and remarked that their names have been commemorated in this city by the nomenclature of her streets.

In conclusion, he drank to the health of the King of Spain, and repeated the toast in Spanish.

HON. TUERO Y O'DONNELL,

Consul of Spain, and specially designated to represent his Government at the celebration of the Centennial, replied as follows:

"The incalculable benefits secured, and, it might as well be frankly and graciously admitted, yet to accrue, not alone to this country, but to the world at large, through the acquisition by the United States Government from that of France a century ago of the vast tract of land then known as the Louisiana Territory, have been so appropriately and eloquently expatiated upon already by experienced orators, who, besides, enjoyed the advantage of using their own native tongue in which to communicate their sentiments and thoughts in that connection, that, really Mr. President and members of the Louisiana Historical Society, it is with a deep sense of diffidence and backwardness that I venture, once more to-night, to have my own poor words enlarge the chorus of genuine congratulation that is due you at the gorgeous and unprecedented success which so deservedly has crowned your patriotic initiative and masterfully directed exertions toward bringing about the now never-to-be-forgotten commemo-

ration of that historical event, so fraught yet with still more bountiful consequences for this land through the unborn years of the future.

"However, I hope I may not be wrong in judging, not only that it is out of question, but would be considered altogether out of place for me to indulge here in any long-stretched and elaborate dissertation or in any attempt at an academical discourse, as it were, since, as I understand it, this distinguished concourse has been called together rather in the spirit of a mutual fraternization of the different elements here assembled, than with any idea or desire of having well-beaten ground gone over again.

"Therefore, under the circumstances, you will kindly permit, gentlemen, that I cut short my remarks. I shall not do so, though, without first, and in the name and on behalf of the Government which I have the honor to represent in these hospitable parts, as well as in the name and on behalf of the Commander, officers and crew of the Spanish cruiser *Rio de la Plata*, and on my own personal account, too, without first, I say, offering you, even if expressed in inadequate terms, our unreserved assurance of keen appreciation of the many marks of consideration of which we have been the object at the hands of your National, State and city authorities, and last, but certainly not least, at those of the Commander and officers of the American fleet here in port.

"And to you also, Mr. President and members of the Louisiana Historical Society, are fairly due and hence heartily tendered our choicest sentiment of thankfulness and like appreciation for this delightful reception to the Spanish cruiser *Rio de la Plata*, despite its late arrival upon the scene of our recent festivities over the event commemorated, which tardiness, however, was entirely caused by conditions controlled by Force Majeure.

"Permit me, also, gentlemen, that I here take occasion to formulate a vow which rises to my lips from the innermost sincerity of my soul. Would to God that this auspicious assemblage, at a banquet table under one roof, and especially on Christmas Day, of the representative elements of different nations on a footing of the most open congeniality, might but prove the presaging augury of a long, long reign of perfect peace, true happiness and full prosperity for each of these nations, respectively."

ADMIRAL WISE

responded to the toast "The President, and the Army and Navy of the United States."

The Admiral said he was very grateful, indeed, for the cordial reception that has been accorded the Navy of the United States, and himself, as representing the United States Government. He promised to give a good account of the Louisiana Historical Society when he will attend the celebration by the Virginia Historical Society of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, Va.

"In China," said the Admiral "when a great man dies, his people make a terrible din with guns, drums, fireworks and the

like so as to notify the spirits in the other world that a great personage has gone to join them. When the two hundredth anniversary of the Transfer of Louisiana shall be celebrated, I hope there will be a Louisiana Historical Society to make enough noise so that we will know that it is still on deck."

"France" was responded to by

HON. PIERRE RICHARD,

Consul General of France. Mr. Richard said that the gentlemen of the Louisiana Historical Society have done admirably. They were eminently right in giving the banquet in honor of the Spanish officers, whose country played such an important role in the early history of Louisiana. France is also represented here. Was she not the grandmother, so to speak, of the people of Louisiana? Are they not right, those gallant Franco-Louisianians, to preserve in their hearts some love for France, some regard for Laussat, the Colonial Prefect who helped to transfer Louisiana to the United States. And, in keeping an indelible souvenir of the mother country, they can be, at the same time, loyal American citizens. Frenchmen and Americans will always be friends and brothers. They are citizens of the great Republic of the United States and of the prosperous Republic of France. May the friendship of these two nations be everlasting; and may the flags of the United States and Spain and France always float side by side, glorious emblems of concord and of civilization.

President Fortier said that Governor Heard had sent regrets that he could not come. Archbishop Chapelle also sent regrets.

THE TOAST TO LOUISIANA

was replied to by Lieutenant Governor Estopinal. He said that Louisiana is proud of her history, which had been largely made up by France and Spain until the United States acquired the territory in 1803. Louisianians do feel sympathy and love for the country of their ancestors. We wished the gallant representatives of France, Spain and the United States the fullest success in all their missions.

Captain Newbill, U. S. A., replied to the sentiment, "The Army of the United States." He said that Louisiana was so charming that people could not call her "Louisiana," but said "Lou." for short.

MAYOR CAPDEVIELLE.

spoke for the City of New Orleans, and warmly welcomed the distinguished guests. He hoped that they would return for the Carnival. The Mayor drank to the prosperity of the Louisiana Historical Society, which, he said, has given the most successful celebration ever given in the City of New Orleans, and, as Mayor, he thanked the Society for having so well done its work.

Very appropriate addresses were made by General Meyer, Associate Justice Breaux, Messrs. Sevilla, Claiborne, Gill, Dymond, Denegre, Thompson, Ficklen, Cusachs, Waguespack, Glynn,

Zacharie and James M. Augustin, the latter speaking for the press of New Orleans.

Captain Puig-Marcel made a very neatly-worded address of thanks, in Spanish. Captain Lemogne expressed similar thoughts in French, and Captains Veeder, Marix, Hellner and Merrell, speaking for the Army and Navy, eulogized New Orleans and her hospitable people, and spoke in glowing terms of the Carnival pageants.

Captain Merrell remarked that his being stationed in New Orleans causes him to be envied by every Captain in the Navy. New Orleans is a continuous carnival.

Captain Lemogne's speech was the last. He said:

"Je cède aux pressantes sollicitations de M. le Président, pour dire quelques mots qui cloront la série des discours. J'emporterai avec moi un ineffaçable souvenir de mon séjour à la Nouvelle Orléans. M. le Président, je ne dirai pas adieu, mais au revoir. Les officiers du Jurien de la Gravière pensent comme moi."

This means in English:

"I yield to the pressing request of the President, and will say a few words to close the series of speeches. I will take with me to France an imperishable remembrance of New Orleans, Mr. President, and I will not say adieu, but au revoir. The officers of the Jurien de la Gravière feel as I do."

The guests and the members of the Louisiana Historical Society were as follows:

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U. S. N., commanding United States ship Minneapolis; Captain Juan Puig Marcel, commanding Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata; Captain E. Lemogne, commanding the French cruiser Jurien de la Gravière; President Alcée Fortier, of the Louisiana Historical Society; Hon. Paul Capdeville, Mayor of the City of New Orleans; Hon. Charles F. Claiborne, Hon. Pierre Richard, Consul General of France; Hon. Tuero y O'Donnell, Spanish Consul; Hon. Albert Estopinal, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana; Captain Marix, U. S. N., Arsenio Roji, James de Sabat, Antonio Gascon, of the Spanish cruiser; Willard Douglas Newbill, Captain, U. S. A.; John P. Merrell, Captain, U. S. N.; Jos M. Barrera, Captain, second in command, of the Spanish cruiser; General Adolph Meyer, M. C.; Jose del Romero, of the Spanish cruiser; Jorge Barbastro, Gayetano Tejer, of the Spanish cruiser; T. E. De Witt Veeder, Commander, U. S. N., commanding United States ship Hartford; Associate Justice Jos. A. Breaux, of the Louisiana Supreme Court; J. W. Cruzat, L. C. Heilner, Captain commanding United States ship Yankee; Felix J. Puig, James D. Hill, J. A. Hoogewerff, Hill Dombaugh, John Dymond, John R. Ficklen, Henry M. Gill, Jos. M. Esteve, Wm. H. Seymour, George Koppel, Alfred F. Livaudais, Louis G. Le Beuf, M. D., Bus. Rouen, Henry Renshaw, Charles T. Soniat, P. M. Westfeldt, James M. Augustin, George Lloyd-Seese, General John Glynn, Jr., Walter D. Denegre, James H. Reid, W. J. Wag-uespack, Frank Woodruff Kellogg, T. P. Thompson.

THE CELEBRATION'S SUCCESS.

"The ceremonies were complete and satisfactory, perfectly arranged and perfectly carried out, and I took pleasure in congratulating the Historical Society. I never saw a ceremony carried through with more completeness in every detail. It was especially pleasant to have in New Orleans the distinguished visitors who were present, and I believe they were all charmed with the celebration and the hospitality shown them individually."—William Wright Heard, Governor of Louisiana.

"New Orleans is famed for the hospitality and culture of its people and the beauty of its women, and on this occasion it fully maintained the reputation it won in the past. We are all delighted with our visit, and I have just finished congratulating the ladies and gentlemen having it in charge on the perfect manner in which everything was executed. We are particularly gratified at the interest shown in the Exposition. I am glad of the advance New Orleans is making commercially, and of the development of its manufactures."—David R. Francis, Ex-Governor of Missouri, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

"The ceremonies in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial were admirably carried out, and the Historical Society deserves recognition for the success of the celebration. The only regret is that the Spanish war vessel did not arrive here in time for the ceremonies, but I am sure that everything will be done to make the stay of the officers and crew very enjoyable nevertheless."—Placide L. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans and Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico.

"Leaving unsaid all that I might express relative to my cordial reception in New Orleans, because it is useless to seek for words of adequate weight, I can say that I am delighted with my sojourn in New Orleans. I found the French colony numerous and prosperous, and the descendants of Frenchmen keeping afresh in their hearts the sacred fire of affection for the country of their ancestors."—J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States.

"The celebration was well conducted and was successful in every way. Much of its success was due to the courtesy of the French and Spanish Governments in sending representatives to join with the representative of the United States. I think we should be especially pleased that these Governments accepted the invitation and were represented in the celebration of the most epochal date in the history of the United States."—Paul Capdevielle, Mayor of New Orleans.

The Louisiana Historical Society was organized January 15th, 1836, and was reorganized in June, 1846. The Society was incorporated by the Legislature of Louisiana by Act No. 6, approved January 16th, 1860, which was re-enacted as follows:

No. 108]

AN ACT.

To amend and re-enact an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate The Louisiana Historical Society," approved January sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That the following-named persons, viz: Charles Gayarré, Francis T. Nicholls, Louis A. Wiltz, Robert M. Lusher, E. T. Merrick, W. W. Howe, George W. Cable, B. J. Sage, H. B. Magruder, William Walker, F. L. Richardson, Joseph A. Quintero, George A. Pike, Alexander Dimitry, and J. D. Bruns, of the City of New Orleans; William B. Egan, N. C. Blanchard and F. J. Alcocke, of the Parish of Caddo; D. C. Montan and J. M. Williams, of the Parish of East Baton Rouge; and such others as may hereafter be legally chosen, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic to be known and called by the name of "The Louisiana Historical Society."

Section 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the object of this Society shall be the collecting and preserving facts, documents, records and memorials relating to the natural, aboriginal and civil history of the State; and that, for the better preservation of the same, room shall be granted for the use of said Society in the building now appropriated to the use of the State Library.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the domicile of said Society shall be in the City of New Orleans. It may have a corporate seal, which may be altered or changed at pleasure, may sue and be sued, may take and hold real or personal estate, whether by gift, grant or devise, and generally have and enjoy all the rights and privileges to which similar institutions are by law entitled. All notices and citations shall be served upon the president or presiding officer of said Society.

Section 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That any five of the persons named in the first section of this act, may constitute a

PUBLICATIONS
=====OF THE=====
LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

New Orleans, Louisiana

=====

Vol. III

Part 3

October, 1905

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LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Act of Incorporation, Constitution and By-Laws

List of Officers, Members, Committees

and Papers

quorum for the organization of this Society, and shall have power to adopt a constitution and by-laws for the legitimate transaction of the business of the same.

Section 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That in the event of a dissolution of this Society, all books, maps, records, manuscripts and collections shall revert to the State of Louisiana for the use of the State Library.

Section 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That branches of the State Society may be formed in any part of the State.

Section 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed)

LOUIS BUSH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed)

LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved April 30th, 1877.

(Signed)

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

WILL A. STRONG,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. The members of this Society shall be composed of such persons as are mentioned in the Act of Incorporation by the Legislature of the State, approved April 30th, A. D. 1877, and such other persons of both sexes as may be duly elected.

Section 2. The active members shall be residents of the State and shall be elected by ballot, or *viva voce*, as may be deemed expedient, at any regular meeting.

Section 3. Honorary members may be either residents or non-residents, and shall be chosen in the same manner as the active members. A majority of the members present at any regular meeting shall be requisite to elect a member of either class. Five members at any meeting shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of the Society shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary and librarian.

Section 2. All officers of this Society shall be elected annually at a January meeting held on the 8th day of January. If the eighth fall on Sunday, the meeting shall be held on Monday.

ARTICLE III.

COMMITTEES.

The standing committees shall be as follows:

An Executive Committee to consist of the president, vice-presidents, treasurer, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and three fellows.

A Finance Committee of three members, to be appointed by the president.

A Committee on Work and Archives of six members, including the president and the secretaries.

A Committee on Membership of three members to be appointed by the president.

ARTICLE IV.

TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions of the Society shall be published in such form as may be most convenient and practicable, and shall be exchanged with those of other historical societies as far as possible.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The general order of business at every meeting shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll of officers and members.
2. Reading the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Resolutions.
5. Communications or essays.
6. Such other business as may be brought up.

ARTICLE V.

FELLOWS.

The Executive Committee shall propose and the Society shall elect from its members a number of FELLOWS (this number never to exceed 50). No members shall be eligible as fellows who have not donated valuable historical matter to the Society, or contributed original articles to its publications.

Three of these fellows shall be elected also as members of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the active members present.

Provided, that notice of the amendment proposed shall have been given in writing and read at a previous regular meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

DUES.

The dues of the Society shall be two dollars a year.

OFFICERS, 1905.

- PROF. ALCÉE FORTIER, *President*.
 HON. JAMES S. ZACHARIE, *First Vice-President*.
 MR. GASPARD CUSACHIS, *Second Vice-President*.
 PROF. ARTHUR T. PRESCOTT, *Third Vice-President*.
 MR. CHARLES G. GILL, *Recording Secretary*,
 606 Common street, New Orleans, La.
 PROF. JOHN R. FICKLEN, *Corresponding Secretary and*
Librarian.
 MR. EDGAR GRIMA, *Treasurer*.

MEMBERS, 1905.

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|--|--|
| Agar, Mr. William. | Beugnot, Mrs. Aimée. |
| Alderman, Dr. Edwin A., Uni-
versity of Virginia. | Blair, Mr. J. P. |
| Aldrich, Prof. Morton A. | Blake, Mrs. F. P. |
| Augustin, Mr. James M. | Blakely, Mr. A. R. |
| Avery, Prof. W. J., Lafayette,
La. | Blanchard, Gov. Newton C. |
| Baker, Mr. Page M. | Brady, Dr. C. Milo. |
| Baldwin, Mrs. Albert. | Breazeale, Hon. Phanor, Nat-
chitoches, La. |
| Baldwin, Mr. Albert, Jr. | Breaux, Chief Justice Joseph
A. |
| Baldwin, Mr. Harry F. | Bremer, Miss Cora. |
| Baldwin, Mrs. H. F. | Brockmeier, Rev. Francis C |
| Baldwin, Mr. J. P. | Browne, Mr. Richard H. |
| Ballard, Miss Jeannette. | Bruenn, Mr. Bernard. |
| Barron, Mr. W. M., Baton
Rouge, La. | Buck, Mr. Charles F. |
| Beer, Mr. William. | Bush, Mr. Reuben G. |
| Behan, Gen. W. J. | Bush, Mrs. Reuben. |
| Behan, Mrs. W. J. | Callan, Dr. John. |
| Behrman, Hon. Martin. | Cenas, Miss Clarisse. |
| Bernard, Mr. Frank E. | Chouteau, Mr. Pierre, St.
Louis, Mo. |
| Bernard, Mrs. George A. | Claiborne, Mr. Charles F. |
| Berthoud, Prof. E. L., Golden,
Colo. | Claiborne, Mrs. W. C. C. |
| | Cline, Dr. Isaac M. |

- Collins, Mr. Conrad G.
 Couret, Mr. John F.
 Craighead, Dr. E. B.
 Crabites, Mr. Pierre.
 Cruzat, Mr. J. W.
 Cusachs, Mr. Gaspar.
 Cusack, Miss Marcella.
 Dabney, Dr. T. S.
 Davis, Mrs. Mollie E. M.
 De la Vergne, Mr. Hugues J.
 Denegre, Mrs. George.
 Dillard, Prof. James H.
 Dimitry, Mr. Thomas D.
 Dupré, Hon. H. Garland.
 Dymond, Miss Florence.
 Dymond, Mr. John, Jr.
 Dart, Mr. Henry P.
 Deiler, Prof. J. Hanno.
 Denegre, Miss Amèlie.
 Denegre, Mr. Walter D.
 Dixon, Prof. Brandt V. B.
 Dupré, Miss Louise.
 Dymond, Hon. John, Belair,
 La.
 Elder, Mrs. Susan B.
 Estopinal, Hon. Albert.
 Farrar, Mr. Edgar H.
 Favrot, Mr. Henry L.
 Fernandez, Mr. Gabriel, Jr.
 Foote, Rev. Henry W.
 Fournier, Mrs. Josephine E.
 Favrot, Mr. Charles A.
 Fenner, Mr. Charles E.
 Ficklen, Prof. John R.
 Fortier, Prof. Alcée.
 Fortier, Mrs. L. Augustin.
 Gaudet, Hon. J. L., Edgar P.
 O., La.
 Gill, Mr. Charles G.
 Goodrich, Mrs. L. D.
 Grima, Mr. Edgar.
 Gosserand, Mr. H. L.
 Gill, Prof. Henry M.
 Graham, Mrs. Louise.
- Gunby, Mr. A. A., Monroe,
 La.
 Harrod, Maj. B. M.
 Heller, Rev. Max.
 Henshaw, Mr. John M., New
 Iberia, La.
 Hill, Col. James D.
 Hirsch, Mrs. Cerf.
 Howe, Hon. William W.
 Hughes, Hon. William L.
 Hart, Mr. William O.
 Henderson, Miss Sarah.
 Herron, Miss N.
 Hincks, Mrs. J. A.
 Howard, Mr. Harry T.
 Hudson, Maj. E. M.
 Hunsicker, Mr. Henry, Shreve-
 port, La.
 Hyman, Hon. Thomas McC.
 Isaacson, Maj. Alfred H.
 Jenkins, Miss Ida.
 Johnson, Mr. B. F., Washing-
 ton, D. C.
 Johnston, Mrs. W. P.
 Jones, Mrs. Joseph.
 Johnston, Col. J. Stoddard.
 Louisville, Ky.
 Jones, Dr. E. W.
 Joubert, Mr. Leon.
 Kennedy, Miss Anne, Louis-
 ville, Ky.
 Kernan, Mr. Benjamin W.
 Kerr, Mr. Frank M.
 King, Judge Fred D.
 King, Miss N.
 Kohn, Mr. Gustave.
 Kracke, Mr. John.
 Kenner, Mr. Hiddleston.
 Kernion, Mr. George C. H.
 King, Hon. Branch M.
 King, Miss Grace.
 Koppel, Mr. George.
 Kruttschnitt, Hon. Ernest B.
 Land, Justice A. D.

- LeBeuf, Dr. Louis G.
 Lelong, Mr. A. A.
 Leucht, Rev. I. L.
 Lewis, Dr. Ernest S.
 Livaudais, Mr. L. A.
 Lyons, Mr. I. L.
 Lapeyre, Mrs. George F.
 Lefevre, Prof. Albert.
 Leopold, Hon. S., Phœnix, La.
 Leovy, Mr. Victor.
 Levy, Mr. Frank.
 Livaudais, Mr. Alfred.
 Low, Mr. Clarence F.
 Maginnis, Mr. Charles B.,
 Houma, La.
 Marr, Mr. Robert H.
 Matas, Dr. Rudolph.
 May, Mrs. John.
 Meyer, Miss Hilda.
 Michel, Capt. Ben., Pilot Town
 La.
 Miller, Mr. T. Marshall.
 *Morgan, Miss Mary E.
 Maring, Rev. Henry S.
 Massardier, Rev. John M.
 Matthews, Mr. Clifton, Farm-
 ersville, La.
 Matthews, Mr. J. Creighton.
 Merrick, Hon. E. T.
 Meyer, Mrs. Victor.
 Minor, Miss Kate.
 Moss, Miss E. E.
 McCall, Hon. Henry.
 McConnell, Mr. James, Jr.
 McGuirk, Mr. Arthur.
 McLoughlin, Mr. James J.
 Newman, Mr. Hart.
 McCloskèy, Mr. Bernard,
 McGrath, Miss Mattie B., Ba-
 ton Rouge, La.
 Mellhenny, Miss Sadie.
 McLoughlin, Mr. T. S.
 Ogden, Mr. Henry D.
 O'Gorman, Mr. T. V.
 Owen, Mr. Thomas M., Mont-
 gomery, Ala.
 Ogden, Miss Marie.
 Olivier, M. Pierre D.
 Parham, Mrs. F. W.
 Pemberton, Prof. John P.
 Pescud, Mr. Peter F.
 Phelps, Mr. Albert C.
 Philips, Mrs. J. W.
 Parkerson, Mr. William S.
 Perrilliat, Col. Arsène.
 Phelan, Mr. Warren W.
 Philips, Mr. John W.
 Prescott, Prof. Arthur T.,
 Baton Rouge, La.
 Puech, Mrs. Nelvil.
 Puig, Mr. Felix.
 Pugh, Mrs. Thomas B., Napo-
 leonville, La.
 Rapier, Mr. E. S.
 Richardson, Mrs. Ida.
 Richardson, Miss Lillie.
 Rodd, Mrs. E. W.
 Rost, Judge Emile.
 Renshaw, Judge Henry.
 Richardson, Mrs. John P.
 Rightor, Mr. Henry.
 Rouen, Mr. Bussiere.
 Richardson, Maj. H. B.
 Sayler, Mr. H. L., Chicago,
 Ill.
 Seymour, Mr. W. H.
 Simon, Mr. L. C.
 Slack, Mr. A. L., Tallulah,
 La.
 Soniat, Mr. Charles T.
 Souchon, Dr. E.
 Smith, Mrs. Katherine.
 Stubbs, Prof. W. C.
 Sulakowski, Mrs. Rebecca.
 Scudder, Mr. Colgate.
 Shields, Mr. F. S.
 Simonds, Mr. E. L.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Soniat, Mr. Leonce M., Dor- | Wilde, Miss Jennie. |
| ceyville, La. | Williams, Mr. Espy W. H. |
| Smith, Mr. R. N. Gourdain. | Wogan, Mrs. Jules. |
| Spearing, Mr. J. Zach. | Wood, Mrs. J. F. |
| Stubbs, Mrs. W. C. | Woodville, Mr. John A. |
| Tassin, Mr. John S. | Young, Mr. George W. |
| Thompson, Mr. Thomas P. | Widman, Rev. C. M. |
| Trepagnier, Dr. Dalton H. | Wilkinson, Prof. L. W. |
| Trezevant, Mr. M. B. | Wilkinson, Mr. Theodore S. |
| Théard, Judge George H. | Wilson, Hon. Andrew H. |
| Titche, Mr. Bernard. | Wood, Mr. J. F. |
| Trepagnier, Col. F. O. | Woodward, Prof. Ellsworth. |
| Urquhart, Miss M. A. | Zacharie, Hon. James S. |
| Vaught, Mrs. D. A. S. | |
| Viosca, Mr. P. Percy. | |
| Waddell, Mr. Frank. | |
| Walshe, Mr. George C. | |
| *Walmsley, Mrs. R. M. | |
| Weis, Mr. Samuel W. | |
| Westfeldt, Mr. P. M. | |
| Waguespack, Mr. W. J. | |
| Wall, Mr. Isaac D., Clinton, | |
| La. | |
| Walmsley, Mr. R. M. | |
| Ware, Mr. James A. | |
| Wells, Rev. Charles L. | |
| White, Mrs. Sidney. | |
| Whitney, Mr. Morgan: | |

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- Hon. Paul Capdevielle.
 Very Rev. Austin Carroll, Mo-
 bile, Ala.
 *Most Rev. Archbishop P. L.
 Chapelle, Archbishop, New
 Orleans.
 Senator Murphy J. Foster.
 Hon. W. W. Heard.
 Hon. Adolph Meyer.
 Hon. Henry Vignaud, Secre-
 tary of the American Em-
 bassy, Paris, France.
 *Deceased.

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The officers of the Society.

WORK AND ARCHIVES COMMITTEE—Prof. Alcée Fortier,
 Chairman: Prof. John R. Ficklen, Charles G. Gill, Prof. Henry
 M. Gill, Thomas P. Thompson, Charles T. Soniat.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—John F. Couret, Chairman; Frank E.
 Bernard, Thomas McC. Hyman.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE—Col. James D. Hill, Chairman;
 Judge Henry Renshaw, Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught.

THE ARCHIVES OF CUBA.

By HON JAMES S. ZACHARIE.

The preservation of the historical records of Louisiana is one of the objects for which the Louisiana Historical Society was created by the Legislature, and any information on the subject is always of interest to the Society, especially that relating to the records of the French and Spanish dominations. The researches made in the past by the historians Gayarré and Margry, the investigations by Miss Grace King in the preparation of her history, the examinations in recent years by President Fortier of the records of the Ministry of Marine and Colonies of France, and the unceasing efforts of Librarian Beer and Messrs. Gaspar Cusachs, T. P. Thompson, and others, to collect maps, documents and old books relating to Louisiana, have not only awakened a fresh interest in the history of Louisiana, but have been fruitful in results.

A new field in Spain and Cuba presents itself as the political changes and a more liberal spirit have opened what has been heretofore a closed mine of historical information. The Spaniards, who made their records with great accuracy and preserved them with care, have treasured up much valuable information in Spain, leaving, however, some records in Cuba.

In the City of Havana, opposite the plaza on which the Captain General's old palace stands, now the residence of the President of the Republic of Cuba, is an old fortress called "La Fuerza," built by Hernando de Soto in 1538-1544, of stone, with a wide moat, rusty old drawbridge, and pierced with portholes for cannon to command the harbor on which it also fronts.

When the Americans took possession in 1898, they at once sought to preserve this historical building, over the sally port of which the royal arms of Spain can still be seen. The moat, which had been filled up and used as a parade ground, was dug up and its lines reformed according to an old plan that was discovered. The lower rooms or dungeons, with double iron gratings, contain some records, but the greater portions are placed in some long rooms erected on the old battlements of the fort and are under the charge of Dr. Vidal Morales, a polite custodian, who, with his able assistant, Mr. Ponce de Leon, is always willing to extend all facilities for examinations. When the Spanish authorities evacuated Cuba in 1898, a great many

*A paper read before the Society on April 20, 1904.

boxes of records were prepared to be taken to Spain, but Maj. Gen. Brooke stopped their expedition. Subsequently, the records were returned to this old fort, and by direction of General Wood were classified and arranged in racks. The work is still being carried on by Mr. Ponce de Leon in a very intelligent and praiseworthy manner, and gradually many documents of historical interest are being found and published bi-monthly by Dr. Vidal Morales, under the name of "Boletin de los archivos de la Republica de Cuba." These official publications commenced three years ago are valuable, and the Louisiana Historical Society should have a complete set for its records. The last issue of this bulletin contains a

HISTORY OF THE LOPEZ EXPEDITION,

which sailed from New Orleans in the steamer Pampero in August, 1851, which ended by the execution of Lopez by the garrote at the Fort of the Punta and the shooting of the gallant Crittenden and his fifty men on the glacis of the Castle of Atares, near Havana, many of whom were leading young men of New Orleans, who thus sacrificed themselves to free Cuba. In the records are the court martial proceedings which condemned Lopez to death, but so far no record has been discovered of those which sent Crittenden and his brave men to death.

The most valuable documents have been removed to Spain, but an inventory of them has been left. In 1889, Senor Cornejo, the Archivista General of Cuba, a member of the Sociedad Bibliotecnica y Antiquarios de Madrid, took to Madrid 1216 packages of documents, of which many related to Florida and Louisiana, so that they are either deposited with that society in Madrid, or in the archivos generales de las Indias at Seville, Spain.

In 1899, when Colonel Bliss took charge of the Havana Customhouse, he made a general cleaning up and ordered a lot of archives stored in the tower of the Customhouse to be carted away and burned. In this manner some historical documents were destroyed, and subsequently an old paper dealer, opposite the postoffice, collected some of them, and among these is the whole account of the taking of Havana by the English in the 18th century, and the history of their occupation, and which he now offers for sale. An old man also has in his possession a book of documents on Florida which he is offering to sell for \$3,000, and which should be purchased by the State of Florida.

Gen. Wood, on learning of Colonel Bliss' documentary "auto da fé," stopped the work and organized the present bureau of

archives in the "La Fuerza," under Dr. Vidal Morales. The general took a great interest in the work, and constantly visited the archives; the signs of "no smoking here," in English, posted conspicuously in the rooms, attest the solicitude of the Americans to preserve the archives from the Cuban cigarette.

Of all the documents so far found there remain but three packages relating to Florida and Louisiana, those relating to Louisiana being styled as of "Florida Occidental," or Western Florida, and relate to land titles, surveys and letters from the Spanish commandantes in our Florida parishes. Among them is an original survey of the land at Alexandria, La.

The Florida Occidental package was opened for the first time by Mr. Ponce de Leon and myself, and we read the correspondence of the Spanish officers. A copy of the "Ami des Lois" was found with the declaration of independence by the Convention of Baton Rouge of September 10, 1810. Copies of "El Messagero Louisianes" of March 23, 1812, were also in the package. This journal, published Wednesday and Thursday in English and Spanish, on Condé street, at a subscription of \$10 per annum, was a small sheet and contained many familiar names. In it Chew and Relf announce their appointment as agents of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., of London, England, and that they will take fire risks on brick buildings covered with slates or tiles for $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. free of extra-hazardous risk, and $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for frame slated buildings.

Among the documents is a proclamation in French of Governor Claiborne of December 16, 1806, warning citizens against making war on Spain, which shows that, as early as 1806, the United States did not consider the

FELICIANAS AS A PART OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Another document is the proclamation of Governor Holmes of the Mississippi Territory, dated August 1st, 1812, from the town of Washington, annexing the country east of Pearl River and west of the Perdido and south of the 31st degree of north latitude.

In the list of officers of the Louisiana regiment are the familiar names of Pedro Huchet de Kernion, a sub-lieutenant, and of Gilberto Andry, the colonel of the Militia Battalion, and many others.

Among the familiar Louisiana names in various documents we found that of J. B. Labatut, "a native of Provence and residing in Louisiana since 1782," Geronimo La Chiapella of Genoa, and also letters of Juan Filhiol of Fort Miro (now Mon-

roe) of Oct. 10, 1797; of Esteban de Lamorandie (Lamourie?) of Avoyelles, Dec. 5, 1797; of Fortier of Feb. 27, 1802, and of the Chevalier de Clouet, lieutenant colonel and commander of the Attakapas Post; and a certificate of loyalty of Michel McCarty, because he traveled all night in a canoe to warn the Spaniards at Baton Rouge of the approach of Kemper's men.

In one of the packages is a petition of Abraham Morehouse, from whom the parish is named, of Dec. 11, 1787, for land in the Ouachita country, which Baron de Bastrop had abandoned, for farming and for the establishment of mills to grind wheat, as he claimed there was a great deal of coal in that region. But it was refused, as the Spaniards said they did not want Americans in the country. Chew and Relf are, in another document, granted 20,000 acres in the "Distrito S'Helena," which shows the origin of the present parish of that name.

In 1836, Mr. N. B. Trist, according to the letters on file, made copies of many of the land titles for the Department of State at Washington, D. C., so that those persons looking for old land titles of Louisiana can find them there and the originals in Spain.

In Havana, at No. 60 Calle Dragones, is located the "Sociedad Oeconomica de los Amigos del Pais," founded in 1793, which corresponds to our Louisiana Historical Society. Its rooms contain a great number of old books stored in cases of old mahogany, which age had darkened to a rich brown, old pictures, bound copies of newspapers, maps, etc.; in fact, a perfect museum of antiquities seldom seen by strangers.

In Havana one feels at home, as the houses and the names of some of the streets remind him of New Orleans, while many families bear names familiar in our history. I had the pleasure of calling on the Marchioness de la Real Proclamacion, who was a descendant of the last Spanish Captain General of Louisiana, the Marquis of Casa Calvo; and the Conde O'Reilly, the direct descendant of Captain General O'Reilly of Louisiana, and bearing his title, did me the honor of calling on me.

In conclusion, I would state that, although some of the archives in Havana, possibly those of the Real Andemira, which I did not examine, are most important, the most interesting, and those of the greatest historical value, were carried to Madrid in the year 1889, by Senor Cornejo. Still a further examination of those in Havana in the "La Fuerza" and in the Bishopric of Havana may reveal many historical data yet unknown.

FLORIDA, AS DESCRIBED BY A SPANIARD IN 1568.

By REV. C. F. WIDMAN.

Last year our friend, Mr. W. Beer, handed to me a volume in old Spanish, just published in Mexico. It is thought to be the first printed edition of a manuscript dating as far back as the year 1568. Its author is Don Bartolome Barrientos, styling himself "Catedratico," (Professor) of Salamanca. Of his life little is known, except that he published several works on literature and mathematics. The paper relates the first expedition to Florida of Don Pedro Menendez, whose friend he evidently was. It might, indeed, have been written for the special purpose of being placed before Philip the Second. The orthography is a real curiosity for modern eyes, capital letters used anywhere and everywhere; the same word spelled in five or six different ways; no punctuation, except an occasional full stop three or four times in a page. But the language is remarkably pure, as it becomes an educated contemporary of Cervantes, Lope de Vega and Luis de Leon. His narrative is sober and natural, as is becoming a man who knows what he says and says what he knows. I have translated only two and one-half chapters, because they seemed the most interesting, even in our time, as they give us an idea of the notions which the earliest navigators had of the geographical conditions of Florida and our continent.

Señor Garcia, the editor, has certainly great merit for the pains he took to give us the text of his manuscript as accurate as possible. But I, for one, must object to several points in the preface, which he added. Together with an amount of erudition, which is highly commendable, he shows himself biased against everything Spanish, and is constantly in contradiction with his author. It must be fully admitted, of course, that many events in history can be rightly appreciated only at a distance of time, when their consequences are developed. But philosophical history cannot pretend in after ages to know facts and characters better than contemporaries who were eye-witnesses, perhaps even actors in the events which they relate. Otherwise the critic risks falling into the too common mistake of reading into the history of the 16th century the ideas of the 20th.

I say this especially in reference to Pedro Menendez, the leading personage of the present monography. He is known to

popular history merely through French and English writers, both hostile and equally incapable of comprehending a character like his. Whatever may be thought of the famous execution of Huguenots in Florida, it must be said that the esteemed correspondent of Saints Pius the Fifth and Francis Borja, the trusted confidant of Charles the Fifth and Philip the Second, no mean judges of character, was no ordinary man, and therefore, *a priori*, the reasons that may have determined his actions must be closely looked into before we condemn them on the words of his adversaries. It would lead me too far were I to discuss them here; but, if that act of his cannot be altogether justified, it may be excused to a certain extent, as the common error of the age and country in which he lived, and from which every other nation and denomination were in no ways exempt.

(Chapt. 6th.) Before entering upon the history of Don Pedro Menendez, appointed by His Majesty (Charles the Fifth) Adelantado of Florida, it will be necessary to give some idea of the country. It received that name either from the fact of its having been discovered on Easter Sunday (Pascua Florida), or on account of the extensive plains of trees and verdure it contains. It is a peninsula extending some hundred leagues north to south, and ending in a promontory called the Cape of Martyrs, about the 25th degree of northern latitude. The Island of Cuba and the Port of Havana are at 25 leagues to the south. The cod fisheries (Tr. Los Bacallaos) and Newfoundland lie to the east; New Spain (Mexico) to the west; China and Tartary to the north. The portion of coast occupied and fortified by the Adelantado extends from the Cape of Martyrs in the southwest, the dominion of the Cacique Carlos opposite New Spain, to St. Philip above St. Helena, in the northeast. From the Cape of Martyrs to that of Cotochi in Yucatan, southwest of Havana, the distance is about 900 leagues. These two capes may be considered as the extreme points of the Gulf of Florida or Mexico. Between Cuba and Yucatan there constantly exists a powerful current which, changing direction near that peninsula, leaves the Gulf again between Cuba and Florida. This is one of the reasons why ships going to the Indies are obliged to return by a different route. Navigators returning to Europe must steer northward to Newfoundland, to follow the direction of the Gulf Stream, and avoid the opposing easterly winds.

Hence the necessity for the Spanish government, in the interest of commerce and the administration of the Indies, to

preserve the possession of Florida at any sacrifice, and prevent any other power from occupying it. Care ought to be taken, therefore, that the Governors of the province be always men of known devotedness to the monarchy, and extremely anxious to maintain the forts and castles in good order and to keep the populations in faithful allegiance.

The coast line from Panuco (now Tampico), in New Spain, around Florida to Newfoundland, is 1,300 leagues (ca. 4,000 miles). The interior territory forms a continent, comprising New Spain and other countries still unexplored. At the epoch in which I write, it is quite uncertain whether the land is not connected in the north with Tartary, China and Muscovy. All along the coast there are many islands, large and small, the latter called Keys (a corruption of the Spanish term Cayos). The coast presents a good number of excellent landing places. Of these the Adelantado Pedro Menendez, with his usual prudence and watchfulness in the service of the king, selected within a distance of 300 leagues four harbors, having a depth of 4 fathoms (24 feet) or more. And besides these he found 10 other landings with a depth of 2 or 2½ fathoms. All these he visited in person three times with five or six brigantines, each time with a different pilot, taking soundings everywhere and carefully marking the inlets. This being the case, it is strange to understand how Don Panfilo de Narvaez could have perished in these waters with all his fleet and men, because they could not find a place for landing, and saw nothing but swamps on the whole coast.

The country along the coast is subject to a number of small rulers, called Caciques. These and the Indians under their sway have been treated with the utmost kindness and tact, so that they are all willing to become vassals to His Majesty, and prove themselves friends to the Adelantado and the Christians. Three forts have been erected—Santa Elena, San Mateo and San Augustin—and four settlements formed in their vicinity. Precautions of this kind ought always to be taken in order to secure the possession of a new country. The discoverer who neglects, before everything else, seeking safe harbors and establishing fixed settlements about them, will never succeed in rendering his conquests permanent.

Most of the peninsula is low and has a great number of brooks and rivers flowing into the sea. The tides, as for instance in the San Mateo (Tr. now St. John's) river are felt to a distance of 24 leagues, and as the land is flat these tides carry sand along with them, which accumulating in certain

places forms little islands in the swamps. To travel in the interior, therefore, it becomes necessary to make use of boats and canoes, since even horses are unable to walk in the moor. The Keys are generally covered with trees and abound in game, the surrounding waters in shellfish, soles and oysters. Some of the Keys are inhabited. The interior is flat land to a great distance, but farther off there are mountain forests with trees of prodigious height, walnut, laurel, wild olive, oak trees (both common and evergreen), pines, firs, wild vine, plum, ash and palmetto, all resembling the flora of Andalusia. Also mulberry trees, which would render the cultivation of silk possible. The country is covered with small lakes and extensive cornfields. The hunting grounds furnish deer, squirrels and rabbits. *Caveza de Vaca* and other companions of *Panphilo (sic) de Narvaez*, even pretend having seen bears, lions and other animals of prey. Among other curiosities, they found an animal which carries its young in a sort of pouch about the abdomen as long as they are small. And when they go out of their home for food and anyone happens to approach, the mother does not stir from her place until all have entered her pouch.

Part of the country is temperate and its extensive prairies are well suited for raising cattle. There are quantities of geese, ducks, herons, cranes, partridges, fly-catchers, hawks, falcons of different kinds and other birds of great variety.

The natives of Florida are tall and lean, of great strength and agility. Their bows, 11 or 12 palms (about 36 inches) in length, throw arrows to a distance of 200 steps with such dexterity and skill that they hit the mark without touching anything, however close to the straight line of their path, as was proved by the Indians whom the Adelantado brought to Spain in 1567.

The country abounds in wood and pearls; it furnishes pitch and gum; it offers various kinds of timber for building houses, ships and the material for boats, which Spain is obliged to import from Northern Germany. As the Florida trees are larger and more solid, the timber could be imported for all these purposes with less expense and to greater advantage.

(Chapt. the 7th.) Francisco Vasquez Coronado traveled from New Spain to Florida by land. He assures that there exist in that direction many most fertile provinces, which produce various crops, such as corn, beans, pumpkins and even—what is more surprising—fruits identical with those of Spain; walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, prunes and grapes of various kinds. He and his followers also found indications of silver,

gold and copper mines, the latter metal being in the form of delicate leaves.

In the province of Cophitachiqui (Tr. the Cutifa Chiqui of Bankroft, situated on the Savannah River below Augusta), a female Cacique came forward to meet De Soto on his way from the Rio Espiritu Santo to the north and west. (Tr. Esp. Sto. is Tampa Bay. The name in later time was also given to the Mississippi.)

She was carried in a litter, Indian fashion, and drawing near took off a necklace of pearls she wore about her neck and presented it to the commander. To his men she gave food, garments, woolen blankets and furs of great value; also leather, venison skillfully seasoned, and blankets of plumes for the horses. It was necessary to mention all these particulars to show how great and various are the resources of the country. The bodies of ancestors of this Indian princess are preserved in a temple, carefully embalmed and surrounded with quantities of pearls, both true and imitation. The pearls are generally pierced, because the natives are wont to wear them on their necks as beads.

The province of Coca (Tr. Coosa or Cosa), remarkable for its climate and the fertility of its soil, has a large population, so much so that the river on both sides is lined with houses to the distance of four miles. Among other kinds of fruit, it produces muscatel grapes as good as those of Spain. The immense oak trees are covered with moss. Some fields are fenced with hedges.

The mulberry tree is very common throughout Florida. In the province of Cofitachiqui, especially, these trees grow in such abundance that it was found necessary to cut some down to prevent their spreading too rapidly to the detriment of other cultivation. The Indian women are in the habit of drying the mulberry and by this process make it into an article of food, quite pleasing to the taste.

In the province of Quibola (Tr. Cibola?) the houses are flat-roofed like those of Andalusia, with walls of mud or stone. In the Sierras the houses are provided with large stoves, like those of Flanders, and with many granaries. The plains are stocked with cattle, but the animals are smaller than in Spain, and the cows have no hair, but wool (?).

The country also produces quantities of flax, particularly in those parts where the cows roam (?). All these statements are based on the testimony *de visu* of Francisco Vasquez Coronado,

who explored the various countries by order of Don Luis Velasco, the Spanish Viceroy of New Spain.

The Floridians make beads of corals gathered on the Atlantic Coast, which they call nuts (Avellanas). Turquoises and emeralds are found also, the latter especially in the Sierras. A multitude of rivers with excellent water offer rich and various fishing, such as skate, trout, mullet, pike, sole, and many species of various size and savor; also pearl-bearing oysters, shell-fish and cockles. Pine groves are numerous; the Indians make bread from the kernels of the pine nuts; though these nuts are small, the kernels are proportionately large. They are gathered green, ground and made into balls and preserved to be eaten at all seasons. The Florida seas contain whales which are killed and eaten by the natives, who collect quantities of fine ambergris from them.

Florida Indians throughout the country wear the hair long, and never cut it, except when their Cacique or any other important personage dies. In the territory of the Cacique Don Luis (Tr. probably the same who, in the following year betrayed the Spanish missionaries and was the author of their death), in the neighborhood of Santa Elena, the Indians are more intelligent, and not by far so rude and savage as the other tribes. Their manners are more refined, their laws more just. Thus, whilst in general, the Indians are great liars, a lie among them is punished severely, and theft and robberies are rare.

If Florida was cultivated in European fashion, it would yield wheat, wine, sugar and other kinds of agricultural produce, because the land is exceedingly fertile and the climate most favorable.

Some pretend that they have seen unicorns (Tr. probably the narwal or sea-unicorn). On the coast ambergris is found. The Indians hold it in high esteem, as they are fond of sweet odors. The wild olive tree is very common. Its fruit is large and contains quantity of seed, which would seem to lead to the conclusion that, if the sweet olive tree were introduced from Europe, a great amount of olive oil might be obtained.

(Chapt. the 8th.) The Emperor Charles the Fifth of glorious memory, informed of the numerous tribes of Indians in Florida, and wishing to bring them to the knowledge of the true faith, had as early as the year 1525 sent out several vessels and men to conquer the country. His son, Don Philip, followed in his footsteps, at the expense of the royal treasury, and with considerable loss of men, ships, horses, etc., without any success worthy

of note. One of the causes of this non-success was the difficulty of navigation in a dangerous and tempestuous sea, where no port had as yet been established, and even when the landing had been effected no settlement had so far been made. On the other hand, the Indians were a most warlike race, and kept cautiously at a distance from the Christians. Almighty God did not, it would seem, wish that the conversion of these nations should be wrought so fast as their Majesties desired it. In March, 1565, Don Pedro Menendez, ever devoted to the service of his royal master, full of zeal for the propagation of the true faith, and fully realizing how important for Spain and the administration of her Indian territories the possession of Florida was, repeatedly called the attention of the King to the inroads of the Protestant chieftains, French and English, who, whilst their countries were officially at peace, roamed about these seas as if Florida belonged to them, committing all sorts of excesses and robberies. He maintained that if they gained possession of Florida it would be easy for them to make themselves the masters of all the West Indies, nay, of the whole continent of America, without war or any considerable expenses for armies and navies. Their success with the Indians would be so much easier as they needed not to preoccupy themselves about religious matters, or impose upon them a strict code of morality. Another consideration was the condition of the straits of Florida, where all the vessels from the Indies are forced to pass, and even in the narrows cannot advance several in front. And besides there reign at certain seasons such fogs that even outside of the narrows one vessel could not give any assistance to another when attacked.

Induced by these reaasonings of Menendez, Philip the Second gave orders to occupy Florida and establish settlements. The Adelantado at once declared himself ready. A fleet was kept prepared for the month of May, 1565. Five hundred men were enrolled, laborers, sailors, monks, soldiers and officers. Arms, ammunition and other necessities were liberally procured, conformably to the capitulation entered into by His Majesty and the Adelantado.

**Journal de la Campagne de Mr de VILLIERS,
depuis son arrivée au fort Duquesne jusqu'à
son retour aud. fort.**

J'arrivay le 26 Juin au fort Duquesne sur les huit heures du matin avec les différentes nations dont Mr le Général m'avoit donné le commandement. J'appris en arrivant que Mr de Contrecoeur avait fait un détachement de cinq cens françois et onze sauvages des différentes nations de la Belle-Rivière dont il avoit confié le commandement à Mr le Chevalier Le Mercier, et qui devoit partir le lendemain. Comme j'étois l'ancien de cet officier, que je commandois les nations, et que mon frère avoit été assassiné, Mr de Contrecoeur m'honora de ce commandement et Mr Le Mercier me témoigna quoyque privé du commandement, qu'il se feroit un grand plaisir de faire la campagne sous mes ordres. J'assemblay les sauvages domiciliez pour leur faire accepter la hache que Mr de Contrecoeur leur présenta Et un grand collier pour chaque nation en leur prononçant ce discours avec sept branches a la main.

Par 7 branches
de Porcelaine. Mes Enfans je vous invite tous par ces branches a écouter ma parole qui est celle de votre père Onontio. Je vous débouche les oreilles pour bien entendre, et vous débouche le gozier pour que mes paroles vous touchent au cœur, et que vous ressentiez la meme peine que je ressens.

Par 7 branches
de Porcelaine. Mes Enfans, votre père Onontio m'informe qu'il ne vous a envoyez ici que pour travailler aux bonnes affaires. Je suis venu dans cette vue. Mais il m'ordonne en mesme temps, que si quelqu'un m'insulte de l'écraser et qu'il ne doute pas par votre attachement à ses volontéz que vous ne suiviez notre exemple et que vous ne nous aidiez a le venger. Vous n'ignorez pas l'assassin qui m'a été fait. Je vas vous parler a tous au cœur parceque je n'ay rien de caché pour les veritables enfans d'Onontio. Je vous apprens mes

Enfans que je ne suis venu ici que pour travailler aux bonnes affaires, que j'ay trouvé l'anglois, et que je l'ay sommé suivant les ordres de votre Père de se retirer, que je leur ay fourni leurs besoins pour s'en aller paisiblement chez eux. J'ay appris par vos frères qu'ils venoient pour frapper sur votre Père, j'ay envoyé un officier pour leur parler et travailler à maintenir la paix. Ils l'ont assassiné. Mes Enfants j'en ay le cœur malade, et je faisais partir demain les françois pour m'en venger, vous arrivez mes Enfans quand j'ai déjà fait delivré les souliers, la poudre et les balles. Et je vous invite vous autres gens du Saut, du lac Huron, Abénaquis, Iroquois de la Présentation Nepissings, Algonquins et Outtaouais, par ce collier, a accepter la hache pour accompagner votre Père et luy aider a écraser les anglois qui ont violé toutes les lois les plus fortes en assassinant des porteurs de paroles. Je joins a cette hache deux barils de vin pour vous faire festin n'ayant pas de bœuf icy.

C'est Mr de Villiers que je mets a votre tete pour vous conduire et vous servir de père. Il va de cœur venger la mort de son frère. Ceux qui l'aimeront suivront son Exemple je vous invite de faire tout ce qu'il vous recommandera.

Par 4 Branches de porcelaine vous autres Loups si vous êtes les veritables enfans d'Onontio je vous invite par ces branches à suivre l'exemple de vos frères.

L'un des chefs des Iroquois répondit que leur Pere Onontio ne les avait envoyez que pour travailler aux bonnes affaires ainsi qu'ils ne vouloient point troubler la terre Et qu'il les avoit assurez qu'ils ne feroient que regarder et maintenir la paix.

Les guerriers emportèrent cependant les haches les colliers et les deux barils de vin Deux heures après le conseil se rassembla et toutes les nations acceptèrent la hache On chanta les chansons de guerre. Les chefs demandèrent les jours suivans pour faire leurs souliers et tout fut a souhait.

Conference. Le 27 on continua à travailler aux préparatifs de la campagne Alors Mr de Contrecoeur appela Mr Le Mercier, de Longuenil et Moy pour conférer et délibérer conformément a

l'ordre de Mr le Général du 29 May sur l'assassin qui nous a été fait par les anglois sur l'escorte et la personne de Mr de Jumonville porteur d'une sommation de notre part au commandant d'un détachement anglois que l'on disoit en marche sur les terres du domaine du Roy pour venir nous attaquer nous avons décidé conjointement ce qui suit comme étant le plus avantageux dans les circonstances actuelles pour l'honneur de la nation et des armes du Roy.

Résultat. Qu'il étoit convenable de marcher avec le plus de sauvages et françois qu'il serait possible pour aller a la rencontre des anglois pour nous venger et les chatier d'avoir violé les lois les plus sacrées des nations Policées.

Que l'action qu'ils ont faite mérite de n'avoir nul egard a la derniere paix.

Que comme l'intention du Roy étoit de maintenir la paix entre les deux couronnes que sitot le coup fait et qu'on les aura chassés de dessus les terres du domaine du Roy l'officier commandant enverra un prisonnier au commandant anglois du lieu le plus proche pour luy annoncer que notre intention a été de soutenir les sommations que nous lui avons fait faire de se retirer de dessus les terres du domaine du Roy et venger l'assassin qu'ils nous ont fait.

Que maintenant ils doivent ressentir le prix de l'indignité de leur action. Que voulant toujours seconder les intentions du Roy qui ne tendent qu'a la paix, il ne tiendra qu'au commandant de se retirer paisiblement de dessus les terres du Roy, et que sitot la réponse conforme aux droits de Sa Majesté très Chrétienne, nous empescherons nos troupes de continuer leurs incursions et de regarder les anglois comme nos amis.

Que pour ce qui est des prisonniers qui ont été faits dans le coup, que sitot qu'ils auront envoyé ceux dont ils se sont saisis qu'on leur renverra ceux qui sont entre les mains des François.

Que nos sauvages domiciliez indignez d'une action aussi inouïe que surprenante nous ont déclaré en allant venger leur

père, qu'ils ne voulaient plus rendre les prisonniers qui seront entre leurs mains. Mais que nous ne doutons pas que Mr le Général n'employe ainsi qu'il l'a déjà fait, tous les moyens pour les retirer sans trop se flatter qu'il puisse y réussir. Si les anglois s'étoient retirez de dessus nos terres qu'on iroit jusque dans leurs habitations pour les détruire et les traiter comme ennemis jusqu'à ample satisfaction et changement de conduite de cette nation. fait au camp du fort Duquesne le 27 Juin 1754.

Signé

DE CONTRECŒUR

DE VILLIERS

LEMERCIER

LONGUEUIL

Ensuite les chefs vinrent pour annoncer a Mr de Contre-cœur que les guerriers alloient me suivre, et qu'eux qui estoient venus pour travailler aux bonnes affaires resteroient près de luy.

Le 28 Mr de Contre-cœur me remit mon ordre de
Ordre de
depart partir conçu en ces termes

Nous Cap^{ne} d'une Comp^{ie} du détachement de la Marine, commandant en chef les parti de la Belle Riviere, des forts Duquesne, presqu'île et Riviere au Bœuf —

Il est ordonné au Sr de Villiers Capitaine d'infanterie de partir incessamment avec le détachement françois et sauvage que nous luy confions pour aller à la rencontre de l'armée angloise.

Luy ordonnons de les attaquer s'il voit jour a le faire, et de les détruire mesme en entier s'il le peut, pour les chatier de l'assassin quil nous ont fait en violant les droits les plus sacrés des nations policées Si le dit Sienr de Villiers ne trouvoit plus les anglois il les suivra autant qu'il le jugera nécessaire pour l'honneur des armes du Roy, et dans le cas qu'ils fussent retranchez et qu'il ne vit pas jour a les combattre il ravagera leurs Bestiaux et taschera de tomber sur quelques uns de leurs convois pour les défaire en entier

Malgré leur action inouïe recommandons au Sr de Villiers d'éviter toute cruauté autant qu'il sera en son pouvoir

S'il peut les battre et nous venger de leur mauvais procédé, il détachera un des prisonniers pour annoncer au commandant anglois que s'il veut se retirer de dessus les terres du Roy et nous renvoyer nos prisonniers, nous défendrons à nos troupes de les regarder à l'avenir comme nos ennemis. Il ne leur laissera pas ignorer que nos sauvages indignés de leur action, nous ont déclaré ne pas vouloir rendre les prisonniers qui sont entre leurs mains, mais que nous ne doutons point que Mr Le Général ne fasse à leur égard comme il a été fait par le passé

Comme nous nous en rapportons entièrement à la prudence de Mr de Villiers pour tous les cas que nous ne pouvons pas prévoir, nous approuverons tout ce qu'il fera en se consultant dans ces cas, avec le Capitaine seulement

Fait au Camp du fort Duquesne le 28 Juin 1754

Signé

CONTRECŒUR

Aussitôt on distribua les vivres chacun embarqua et nous partîmes du fort vers les 10 heures du matin. Je commençai dès cet instant à avoir des coeurs Sauvages par terre pour éviter toute surprise, et j'y joignis quelques cadets qui se sont mutuellement relevés ainsi que les sauvages pendant le reste du voyage. Je fus coucher à six ou huit arpens au-dessus de la première fourche de la rivière Malengueulée

Quoique je ne fusse pas dans le dessein de prendre cette route j'assemblai les sauvages et leur demandai leur avis. Ils déférerent la Route à un chef Sonontouan de la Belle Rivière comme connaissant mieux le local; il fut décidé quoique la route fut plus longue qu'il était convenable de prendre la Rivière Malengueulée vu que si l'Anglois avoit continué sa marche, il pourroit avoir gagné le hangard. Et que d'ailleurs l'autre bras de la rivière pourroit être susceptible de manquer d'eau

Les sauvages me firent appercevoir que la bande de Missaquin manquant qu'il auroit pu avoir été faire coup ce qui leur feroit un grand tort mais je les rassurai de ce costé

Le 29 on dit la messe au camp apres quoy nous nous mîmes en marche avec les précautions ordinaires Je vis Missaquin qui venoit me rejoindre et qui nous apporta des lettres de Mr de Contrecoeur nous neusme ce jour aucun événement et nous fîmes une bonne journée

Le 30 nous nous rendîmes au hangard qui étoit de pieces sur pieces bien crenelé et d'environ trente pieds de long sur vingt deux de large

Comme il étoit tard et que je ne voulois rien faire sans me consulter avec les sauvages je fus camper a deux portées de fusil de la. J'appelay le soir les chefs et je delibéray avec eux sur les précautions a prendre pour la sureté de nos pirogues, des vivres que nous laissions en réserve, et du monde qui devoit les garder Je leur fis envisager les avantages du hangard pour cela, ou 20 hommes pouvoient faire une forte résistance Ils applaudirent tous. Il fut question ensuite de s'arranger au sujet des coureurs pour obvier à la jalonsie qui se lève parmi les nations quand il paroist de prédilection Et il fut conclu qu'il n'en iroit qu'un petit nombre près du camp que les autres reviendraient au devant de nous sitost qu'ils auroient connaissance de quelque chose, qu'au contraire ceux qui devoient déconvrir le camp, le feroient pendant la nuit et viendroient pour que nous pussions frapper au point du jour

Le 1^{er} Juillet nous fumes mettre nos pirogues en sureté nous arrangeames les effets et tout ce dont nous pouvions nous passer dans le hangard, j'y laissay un bon sergent avec 20 hommes et quelques sauvages malades. On donna de la munition et on se mit en marche. Vers les onze heures nous trouvâmes les chemin si pénibles que dès la premiere pose l'aumônier n'étoit plus en état de continuer sa marche Il nous donna l'absolution generale, et retourna au hangard. Nous aperçûmes des pistes ce qui nous fit suspecter d'être découverts sur les

trois heures après midi n'ayant point de nouvelles de nos découvreurs j'en renvoyay d'autres qui rencontrèrent les premiers Ils se méconnurent et furent sur le point de se fusiller mais heureusement ils cessèrent de prendre le change. Ils revinrent a nous, et nous annoncerent avoir été au chemin que faisoit les anglois qu'ils n'y avoient vu personne et qu'il paroissoit y avoir environ trois jours que personne n'y avoit été

Nous ne doutames plus que l'anglois ne fut informé de nos demarches. Nous continuames cependant notre route j'usqua une maison avantageusement située, d'où nous envoyames a la decouverte de tous cotez. on y arrangea la troupe de façon a s'y défendre et nous y passames la nuit attendant nos decouvreurs

Le 2 dès la pointe du jour nous nous mîmes en marche sans que les découvreurs fussent arrivéz après avoir marché quelque tems on arresta Et je résolus de ne point aller outre que je n'eusse des nouvelles positives et j'envoyay des découvreurs au chemin Pendant ce temps il me revint des sauvages, qui avoient été au hangard, et qui avoient fait un prisonnier qui se dit déserteur Je le questionnay et le menaçay de le faire pendre s'il m'en imposait J'appris que les Anglois avoient quitté leur poste pour rejoindre leur fort et qu'ils avoient remmené leurs canons, nos derniers decouvreurs arriverent et me dirent que les premiers avoient manqué le chemin, qu'ils avoient veu les pistes de dix ou douze hommes et qu'ils ne doutoient plus que ce ne fut les leurs. Je continuay ma route, et j'arrivay a une maison abandonnée d'ou quelques'uns de nos gens appereurent le camp abandonné des anglois et nous nous y rendîmes Ce lieu consistoit en trois maisons entourées de quelques pieces debout et des clotures dont l'interieur se trouvoit commandé par les hauteurs voisines J'envoyay des découvreurs et fis fouiller partout, il sy trouva plusieurs caches d'outils et autres ustensiles que je fis enlever. Comme il étoit tard j'y fis camper le détachement qui étoit harassé des mauvais chemins d'ailleurs le temps étoit a la pluye nous eumes une alerte occasionnée par

des Sauvages qui étoient a la poursuite de quelques animaux. Je questionnay de nouveau l'anglois en l'intimidant et luy donnant espoir de recompense. Je fis part aux Sauvages de tout ce que j'en appris et de la resolution ou j'étois de ne point les exposer témérairement. Nous eumes toute la nuit de la pluye

Le 3 dès la pointe du jour je me preparay au départ J'invitay les sauvages a fournir des decouvreurs le temps étoit a la pluye mais je prevoyais la necessité de prevenir l'ennemi dans les travaux quil pouvoient faire. Je me flattois mesme quil seroit moins surveillant d'un aussi mauvais tems. Les Nepissings et Algonquins ne voulurent point passer outre je leur dis qu'ils pouvoient rester. Je me mis en marche avec les autres nations ce qui hontoys les premiers au point de venir me joindre a l'exception de deux Avant mon depart deux de mes pr^s decouvreurs vinrent me rejoindre et me dire avoir fait 3 prisonniers qui venoient des Chaouanons et qu'ils les avoient remis au bandagard ce qui me fut confirmé par une lettre qu'ils me remirent du sergent que jy avois laissé: nous marchames tout le jour par la pluye et j'envoyay decouvreurs sur decouvreurs J'arrestay au lieu ou mon frere avoit été assassiné et j'y vis encore quelques cadavres Lorsque je fus à environ trois quarts de lieue du fort anglois je fis marcher en colonne chaque officier a sa division pour estre a mesme d'en disposer suivant le besoin, j'envoyay des decouvreurs pour aller jusque contre le camp, vingt autre pour le soutenir et j'avançois en ordre lorsqu'on vint m'annoncer que nous étions decouverts que les anglois venoient en bataille pour nous attaquer comme on me les dit tout près je fis mettre la troupe en bataille dans le genre convenable pour le combat des bois. Je ne fus pas longtemps à m'apercevoir que mes decouvreurs m'avoient mal conduit et j'ordonnay a la troupe d'avancer du coté dont on pourroit venir nous attaquer. Comme nous n'avions pas la connaissance du local, nous présentames le flanc au fort d'ou ils commencerent a tirer du canon sur nous. J'appereus presque dans le mesme temps, les anglois sur la droite en bataille qui venoient

a nous. Les sauvages, ainsi que nous, fîmes le cry et avançames a eux, mais il ne nous donnèrent pas le temps de faire notre décharge qu'ils se replierent dans un retranchement qui tenoit a leur fort.

Il étoit sitné assez avantageusement dans une prairie dont le bois étoit à portée de fusil ; nous approchames d'eux le plus qu'il nous fut possible pour ne pas exposer les sujets de sa Majesté. Le feu de part et d'autre fut très vif et je me portay au lieu qui me paroissoit le plus a portée d'essuyer une sortie, nous parvîmes a éteindre pour ainsi dire avec notre mousqueterie le feu de leurs canons. Il est vray que l'ardeur et le zele de nos canadiens et soldats m'inquieta, parceque je voyais que nous allions être dans peu sans munitions. Mr Le Mercier me proposa de travailler a faire des fascines pour asseurer nos postes et resserrer pendant la nuit les anglois dans leur fort et les empescher totalement d'en sortir. J'ordonnay a Mr de Bailleul d'y aller et de rassembler le plus de monde qu'il seroit possible pour secourir le quartier qui seroit attaqué en cas d'une sortie générale ; nous fîmes pendant ce temps des caches de vivres, munitions et marchandises, qui encourageaient les Miliciens et les sauvages. Le feu des ennemis se ralluma vers les 6 heures du soir avec plus de vigueur que jamais et dura jusqu'a 8 heures, comme nous avions essuyé de la pluye toute la journée que le détachement étoit très fatigué, que les sauvages me faisoit annoncer leur départ pour le lendemain, et qu'on debitoit entendre battre la caisse au loin et tirer le canon ; je proposay a Mr Le Mercier d'offrir aux anglois de parler, il fut de mon avis, et nous fîmes erier que s'ils vouloient nous parler nous ferions cesser le feu. Ils accepterent la proposition, il vint un capitaine a l'attaque ou j'étois ; je détachay Mr Le Mercier pour le recevoir, et me rendis dans la prairie ou nous leur dîmes que n'étant point en guerre nous voulions bien leur éviter les cruautés ou ils s'exposaient de la part des sauvages s'ils s'obstinoient a une résistance plus opiniatre, que dès cette nuit nous leur oterions tout espoir de pouvoir s'évader, que nous consentions maintenant a

leur faire grace, n'estant venu que pour venger l'assassin qu'ils avoient fait de mon frère en violant les lois les plus sacrées, et les obliger a déguerpir de dessus les terres du domaine du Roy et nous convinsmes avec eux des articles suivants.

Capitulation accordée par Mr de Villiers Cap^{ne} d'Infanterie des troupes de sa Majesté très Chretienne, a celui des troupes angloises actuellement dans le fort de Necessité qui auroit été construit sur les terres du domaine du Roy :

Comme notre intention n'a jamais été de troubler la paix et la bonne harmonie qui régne entre les deux Princes amis, mais seulement de venger l'assassinat qui nous a été fait sur un de nos officiers porteur de sommation, et de son escorte, comme aussi d'empescher aucun établissement sur les terres du domaine du Roy mon Maître, a ces considérations, nous voulons bien accorder grâce a tous les anglois qui sont dans le d. fort aux conditions cy après

Article 1^{er} Nous accordons au Commandant anglois de se retirer avec toute sa garnison pour s'en retourner paisiblement dans son pays. Et luy promettons d'empescher qu'il luy soit fait aucune insulte par nos francais et de maintenir autant qu'il sera en notre pouvoir tous les Sauvages qui sont avec nous.

2 Il lui sera permis de sortir et d'emporter tout ce qu'il lui appartiendra à l'exception de l'artillerie que nous nous réservons

3 Que nous leur accordons les honneurs de la guerre, qu'ils sortiront tambour battant avec une pièce de petit canon voulant bien par la, leur prouver que nous les traitons en amis.

4 Que sitot les articles signez de part et d'autre, ils ameneront le pavillon anglois

5 Que demain a la pointe du jour, un détachement françois ira faire défilér la garnison et prendra possession du fort

6 Que comme les anglois n'ont plus de chevaux ny beufs il leur sera libre de mettre leur effets en cache, pour venir les

chercher, quand ils auront rejoint des chevaux Et pourront a cette fin y laisser des gardiens en tel nombre qu'ils voudront aux conditions qu'ils donneront leur Parole d'honneur, de ne plus travailler a aucun établissement dans celui cy, ni en deça la hauteur des terres, pendant une année a compter de ce jour

7 Que comme les anglois ont en leur pouvoir un offer deux cadets, et generalement les prisonniers fait dans l'assassinat de Mr de Jumonville et qu'ils promettent de les renvoyer avec sauvegarde j'usqu'au fort Duquesne situé sur la Belle Riviere et que pour seureté de cet article ainsi que de ce traité Mrs. Jacob Wambran et Robert Stobo, tous deux Capitaines, nous seront remis en otage jusqua l'arrivé de nos Canadiens et françois cy dessus mentionnez, nous nous obligeons de notre coté a donner escorte pour ramener en seureté les 2 officiers qui nous promettent nos gens dans deux mois et demi pour le plus tard, fait double sur un des postes de notre blocus le 3 Juillet 1754 a huit heures du soir

Signé

JAMES MACKAYE
G. WASHINGTON
COULON DE VILLIERS
et CONTRECŒUR

Dès le soir mesme les articles furent signez et j'eus au camp les deux otages que j'avois demandez. Nous envisageames que rien ne pouvoit etre plus avantageux pour la nation que cette capitulation n'etant pas naturel en temps de paix de faire des prisonniers, qui dans un temps de guerre nous auroient etez nuisibles puisquils eussent consommé nos vivres; nous les faisons d'ailleurs consentir a signer qu'ils avoient fait un assassin dans le coup de mon frère, nous avions des otages pour la seureté des françois qui étoient en leur pouvoir, nous leur faisons abandonner le pays comme appartenant au Roy très Chretien nous les obligeons a nous laisser 8 pieces de canons, nous avons détruit tous leurs chevaux et bestes a corne Et nous leur fai-

sions signer que la grace que nous leur accordions n'étoient que pour leur prouver combien nous avions envie de les traiter en amis. Pouvions-nous attendre a des avantages si considérables et vis a vis des ennemis presque aussi nombreux que nous ; qui nous attendoient depuis plusieurs jours, qui avoient un fort au milieu d'une prairie, qui avoient 9 pieces de canons, et qui n'étoient attaquez que par une mousqueterie sauvage ou d'habitants peu accoutumez a cette discipline Militaire, aussi ne dois je le succès de cette entreprise qu'a leur valeur, a la fermeté des officiers et a l'exemple des cadets qui composoient ce parti

Le 4 dés la pointe du jour j'envoyay un détachement pour prendre possession du fort la garnison défila et le nombre de leur morts et blessez m'excita à la pitié malgré le ressentiment que j'avois de la facon dont ils avoient fait périr mon frère. Nos Sauvages qui avoient en tout adhérent a mes volontés prétendirent au pillage je m'y opposay

Mais les anglois encore pleins d'effroy prirent la fuite et laisserent j'usqu'a leur pavillon. et un de leur drapeaux. Je démolis leur fort et Mons Le Mercier fit casser les canons mesme celui qui leur étoit accordé par la capitulation — les anglois n'ayant pu l'emporter. Je me pressay de partir apres avoir cassé les futailles de boissons pour obvier aux désordres qui seroient infailliblement arrivez ; un de mes Sauvages m'amena dix anglais Je les renvoyay subitement par un autre qui m'a rapporté qu'il venoit derrière aux anglois un secours de 200 hommes avec un grand chef.

J'en ay été quitte dans cette attaque pour deux françois et un Panis tuez, dix sept blessez dont deux sauvages, sans compter nombre de blessures si légères qu'elles n'ont pas eu besoin de chirurgien. Je fis ce jour environ deux lieues et je fis porter nos principaux malades sur des brancards par des détachements.

Le 5 j'arrivay sur les 9 heures au camp abandonné des anglois Je fis défaire le retranchement et bruler les maisons après quoi je continuay ma route après avoir detaché Mr de la Chauvignerie pour bruler celles qui étoient aux environs et je fus camper a trois lieues de la

Le 6 — je partis de grand matin et arrivay au hangard vers les 10 heures on fit l'arrangement des pirogues, on ravitailla le détachement. Rempportames la réserve, trouvames quelques caches, après quoy je fis bruler le hangard, j'embarquay et marchay j'usque sur les 6 heures du soir que je fus obligé de camper par une très grosse pluye

Le 7 — je continuay ma route après avoir détaché Mr de la Chauvignerie pour informer Mr de Contrecoeur du succès de notre campagne. Je brulay en m'en allant tous les établissements que je trouvoy. Et je remis sur les quatre heures mon détachement à Mr de Contrecoeur.

Signé COULON DE VILLIERS.

Conforme à une copie conservée dans les archives du Séminaire de Québec.

Pour Copie.

Signé A. E. GOSSELIN, Pte
Archiviste.

14 Juin 1905.

To the courtesy of the distinguished and talented Professor of History and Archivist of the Seminary of Quebec, the Rev. Abbé A. E. Gosselin, the thanks of the Louisiana Historical Society are due, for the copy of this valuable and interesting document sent through Mr. J. W. Cruzat.

The family Coulon de Villiers, comprised seven brothers, six of whom together with their father died in the service of France, in Canada. The last surviving brother, the Chevalier François Coulon de Villiers, was made prisoner by the English, together with Aubry, at the siege of Niagara; he was sent to Europe, where he received the cross and was made Chevalier de l'Ordre "Royal et Militaire de St. Louis," with his superior officer, Aubry, in 1761. The Chevalier was thrice married, 1st to Miss St. Ange, sister of the last French Governor of Illinois, 2dly to Miss Marin, and the third time in New Orleans, to Miss Beaumont de Livaudais. Numerous descendants, offspring of his two last marriages, still exist in Louisiana. The Chevalier died in New Orleans in 1794.

J. W. C.

Résumé of the Minutes of the Louisiana Historical Society,
January, 1902-February, 1904.

The meetings of the society were held in Tulane Hall, January, 1902-November, 1903, and thereafter in the Public Library building, New Orleans, La.

January 15, 1902.

Judge René T. Beauregard and Prof. Henry M. Gill were elected members.

Assistant Secretary Gill reported that Mrs. T. G. Richardson, a member of the society, had donated to the society a series of photographs pertaining to the early missionary work of the Episcopal Church in Louisiana.

Miss Grace King contributed the paper of the evening, "The Pontalba Family in Louisiana." This paper was very interesting and is of great historical value.

February 19, 1902.

The following members were elected: Messrs. Herbert Brooks, Warren M. Phelan, P. M. Westfeldt and Miss Anne Kennedy, Miss Hilda Meyer and Mrs. Victor Meyer. Miss Grace King reported that she had attended the bi-centennial of the founding of Mobile and had secured for the society one of the bricks dug up at the site of old Fort Louis de la Mobile.

Mr. Herbert Brooks presented to the society a portrait in oil of the late Mayor Walter C. Flower, and two city directories for the years 1849 and 1857.

The officers elected for the coming year were: Prof. Alcée Fortier, president; Prof. John R. Ficklen, first vice-president; Hon. James S. Zacharie, second vice-president; Miss Grace King, secretary, and Mr. Charles G. Gill, assistant secretary. Prof. J. Hanno Deiler read a very interesting historical paper entitled "Count de Leon, Duke of Jerusalem, and the Colony of Germantown, Webster Parish, Louisiana."

March 19, 1902.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$250.73 in bank.

President Fortier appointed the following committees:

Work and Archives—Messrs. Henry L. Favrot, Gaspar Cusachs, Thomas P. Thompson; the president and secretary, *ex officio*.

Finance Committee—H. F. Baldwin, Henry Renshaw and John F. Couret.

Membership Committee—Thomas McC. Hyman, William O. Hart and Dr. L. G. LeBeuf.

The society authorized President Fortier to have copied the entire volume of documents of 1803 in the Archives de la Ministère des Colonies, Paris, France.

Miss Elizabeth B. White and Mr. John M. Henshaw were elected members.

Mr. Zacharie called attention to the fact that the 19th of March, 1718, was the supposed date of the founding of New Orleans.

Prof. Fortier read a paper entitled "Louisiana in 1776, a Memoir by Col. Francisco Boulogny." Prof. Fortier read extracts from the report which Col. Boulogny made of the condition of Louisiana at that time. This document is a manuscript written in Spanish, and has never been printed. It belongs to Mrs. Albert Baldwin, a descendant of Col. Boulogny.

April 16, 1902.

Judge W. H. Seymour read the paper of the evening, "The Davis-Howell Home at Tunisburg, Louisiana," a carefully written and interesting contribution to local history. The society, at the request of Mr. Zacharie, instructed President Fortier to invite the commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Fair to co-operate with New Orleans in its celebration. President Fortier also was requested to write to Governor Heard, asking him to include in his message to the Legislature a recommendation for the celebration in New Orleans.

May 14, 1902.

President Fortier, reported that Vice-President Chouteau, of the St. Louis Exposition Board, wrote that the commissioners had received the invitation of the society to attend the celebration ceremonies in New Orleans, and that some of them would be present.

President Fortier read a letter from Capt. A. T. Mahan, president of the American Historical Association, in response to the invitation of the Louisiana Historical Society to hold its annual meeting for 1903 in New Orleans. Capt. Mahan stated he would lay the matter before the board of the association. Col. Arsène Perrilliat presented to the society a volume of clippings from newspapers between 1859-1863, made by Mr. Oscar Labatut, his uncle. Col. Perrilliat was thanked for the gift.

Mr. W. O. Hart sent a communication stating that the Bar Association of New Orleans had memorialized the Legislature

to provide for a new court house in New Orleans, and that he had suggested that it be provided that, when the Cabildo was vacated, it be dedicated to historical and educational purposes, and be turned over to the Louisiana Historical Society.

The following members were elected: Mr. Bernard McCloskey, Rev. C. F. Widman, Mrs. J. P. Richardson and Mrs. John Wood.

Miss Grace King read a program for the celebration of the Centennial of the Cession of Louisiana. On motion of Mr. Chas. G. Gill, the matter was entrusted to a committee of three to appear before the Legislature for the purpose of securing an appropriation to carry out the program. President Fortier appointed Messrs. Bernard McCloskey, W. O. Hart and Branch M. King.

(No meeting of the society was held in June.)

October 29, 1902.

The assistant secretary reported that no meeting was held in June, there not being a quorum. The treasurer reported a balance in bank of \$145.63.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy sent an invitation to the society to attend a reception to be given to the visiting delegates. The New Orleans Chapter asked that the Historical Society appoint a committee to assist in receiving the visiting members, and President Fortier appointed Prof. Henry M. Gill, Mrs. Augustin Fortier, Miss Denegre and Miss A. R. King.

Judge A. A. Gunby donated to the society a copy of his book, "Colonel John Gunby."

Mr. J. P. Baldwin presented to the society six volumes of De Bow's Review as a gift from Mrs. W. S. Pike. The society passed a vote of thanks to Judge Gunby and Mrs. Pike.

The following members were elected: Mrs. Thomas A. Adams, Mrs. Augusta Urquhart, Mr. Felix Puig and Mr. J. F. Wood.

A committee—Mr. J. S. Zacharie, Miss Grace King and Prof. Henry M. Gill—was appointed to draw up resolutions relative to the death of Rev. B. M. Palmer, a member of the society.

The following resolutions reported by the committee were adopted:

"Since the last meeting of the society one of its most distinguished members, the venerable Benjamin Morgan Palmer, D. D., has been called from our ranks, and the society mourns one of its zealous members, who was always willing to advance

its interests and labors to preserve the historical records of Louisiana.

"Gifted with an eloquent voice and endowed, by nature, with a singular charm of manner, he drew around him a large circle of devoted friends. As a citizen, he stood among his fellow-men for all that was honorable in life. As a minister of the Gospel, and as a firm believer in the fundamental truth of Christianity, his faith was never shaken by the religious controversies of the age, and his ministry in the city, embracing a period of nearly half a century, will always be remembered by the citizens of New Orleans.

"Be it resolved, That a page of the minutes be dedicated to the memory of our deceased member, and that this affectionate expression of our sorrow and high esteem be inscribed thereon."

On motion made by Mr. Wm. Beer and duly seconded and carried, the society decided to have printed in its publications a list of the manuscripts in the bound volumes Nos. 1-6. Profs. Fortier and Ficklen and Mr. Beer were appointed a committee to see that the list be published.

Prof. Fortier read, as the paper of the evening, a contribution from Mr. Prudent L. Mercure, of New Brunswick, on the Acadians of Canada. After the conclusion of the paper, Judge Joseph A. Breaux gave a very interesting account of a recent visit made by him to the old home of the Acadians in New Brunswick.

November 20, 1902.

Mr. Wm. Beer read an interesting paper on Louisiana Historical Documents found in foreign libraries.

Miss King called the attention of the society to the effacement of the lettering upon Judge Martin's tomb. Mr. Hyman stated that he would bring the matter before the Law Association.

December 17, 1902.

A large number of members was present. President Fortier stated that several speakers had been invited to address the society on the Cession of Louisiana and the importance of celebrating the event. President Fortier introduced Judge Chas. E. Fenner as the first speaker. The other speakers were: Dr. E. A. Alderman, Hon. H. Garland Dupre, Prof. Henry M. Gill, Justice N. C. Blanchard and Justice Joseph A. Breaux. The addresses were well received, and the speakers frequently applauded.

The members elected at the meeting were Rev. Francis C. Brockmeier and Rev. Henry S. Maring.

A letter was read from Baron Pontalba, offering his services in enlisting the co-operation of France for the celebration of the Centennial of the Cession.

Mr. Herbert Putnam wrote acknowledging receipt of the invitation of the society to the American Historical Association to meet in New Orleans in 1903, and suggested that the invitation be extended to the American Economic Association, as the two societies were to meet together. President Fortier stated the suggestion would be adopted.

A committee, Messrs. Gustave Soniat, Branch M. King and Henry M. Gill, was appointed to appear before the Council to solicit an appropriation for the celebration.

President Fortier appointed the committee on the celebration.

Father Widman donated to the society an autograph letter of President Andrew Jackson, also a copy of "Au Mississippi," by Alfred Hamy. Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught presented to the society a medal struck in 1880 to commemorate the sesqui centennial of the founding of the city of Baltimore.

January 28, 1903.

President Fortier reported that Mr. E. L. Berthoud had sent to the society a copy of the Relations of the Jesuits, printed in 1566, and a copy of the Adventures of Roger l'Estrange. Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught gave the society a photograph of Meriwether Lewis, and Mrs. Joseph Jones donated a pamphlet entitled Biographical Sketches of Louisiana Governors.

The following members were elected: Miss Sarah Henderson, Mrs. John May, Justice N. C. Blanchard, Prof. Pierce Butler, Mr. Albert C. Phelps, Mr. Sam Weis, and Mr. Pierre Chouteau of St. Louis.

Mr. Wm. Beer read some extracts from two articles, Early Recollections of the West and Notitia of Incidents in New Orleans in 1804-5, published in the American Pioneer of 1843.

February 18, 1903.

Mr. E. L. Berthoud sent as a gift to the society L'Ouest Canadien, by L'Abbé G. Dugas.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, Alcée Fortier; First Vice-President, Justice Joseph A. Breaux; Second Vice-President, Hon. James S. Zacharie; Secretary, Miss Grace King; Assistant Secretary, Charles G. Gill; Treasurer, J. W. Cruzot.

The committees were appointed as follows:

Finance Committee—Messrs. H. F. Baldwin, Chairman; Henry Renshaw, Edgar Grima.

Membership Committee—Messrs. W. H. Seymour, Chairman; J. S. Tassin, Albert Phelps.

Committee on Work and Archives—The President, the Secretary, Prof. J. R. Ficklen, Mr. T. P. Thompson and Mr. Gaspar Cusachs.

Mr. Charles T. Soniat read a very interesting paper on the history of the State during the time of Galvez, especially dealing with the campaigns of Galvez. The paper was drawn from an old manuscript written in French, by Guy de Soniat du Fossat, an ancestor of Mr. Soniat. The society passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Soniat for his valuable paper.

Chevalier du Fossat was the founder of the American branch of the family and Mr. Chas. T. Soniat stated that he had come into possession of the document while on a recent visit to the chateau of the family in France.

The manuscript is a history of Louisiana to the end of Miro's administration. The paper described the campaigns of Galvez, the fire in New Orleans in 1788, and a description of the Creoles of Louisiana prior to 1791.

Mr. T. D. Dimitry was present at the meeting by invitation, and stated that he was authorized to invite all the male descendants of those who had taken part in the campaigns of Galvez against the English to become members of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Justice N. C. Blanchard wrote, accepting membership in the society.

Mr. Lucien Soniat and Judge Emile Rost were elected members of the society.

March 25, 1903.

The society elected the following members: Mrs. Joseph Jones, Miss E. E. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Gourdain Smith, Miss Jennie Wilde and Mr. Conrad G. Collins.

Mr. Zacharie called the attention of the society to the approaching date of the centennial of the signing of the treaty of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, and advocated a proper celebration of the occasion. A motion was made and carried that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the celebration and that \$100 be appropriated for the expenses of the occasion.

President Fortier appointed the following committee: Mr. Chas. T. Soniat, Chairman; Justice J. A. Breaux, Mr. Chas. G. Gill, Miss Grace King, and Prof. J. R. Ficklen.

Messrs. J. S. Tassin, W. H. Seymour and Gaspar Cusachs were appointed a committee to have photographs taken of the

buildings to be demolished on the land to be used for the new court house.

Mr. Alcée Villere sent to the society, as a gift, a printed copy of the first proclamation of Laussat.

Mr. E. L. Berthoud donated the following books: *A Migration Legend of the Creeks*, by Albert Gatschet, and *Souvenirs Historiques du Canada*, by Louis J. Racine.

Prof. Fortier read from De Bow's Review a report on the University of Louisiana by its first president, Rev. Dr. Hawkes, and Mr. Zacharie spoke at some length on Dr. Hawkes's life in New Orleans.

The meeting was adjourned.

April 29, 1903.

President Fortier called the meeting to order. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Chas. T. Soniat, Chairman of the Committee on the Celebration Signing of the Treaty of the Cession of Louisiana, reported on the work done by the committee, and read the proposed program; this was adopted.

The society elected the following members: Col. Stoddard Johnston, Mr. L. C. Simon, Mr. Arsène Perrilliat, Mrs. F. W. Parham, Mrs. R. M. Walmsley, Mrs. L. D. Goodrich, Miss M. E. Morgan and Miss Jeannette Ballard and Mr. Victor Tantet.

Mr. Garland Dupre made a motion that President Fortier be authorized to draw the money appropriated by the State for the celebration of the Centennial of the Transfer of Louisiana. This was carried. Mr. T. P. Thompson exhibited some rare maps and books from his library.

May 27, 1903.

Mr. Chas. T. Soniat, Chairman, presented a report of the committee on the celebration held at the Cabildo on April 30, 1903, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the signing of the treaty of the cession of Louisiana. The report was received and ordered filed, and the committee thanked for its labors.

Mr. W. O. Hart spoke of the great loss to the society in the death of Mr. Gustave Soniat, and moved that a committee be appointed to draw up resolutions of regret. The motion being duly seconded was carried. President Fortier appointed on the committee Messrs. W. O. Hart, B. M. King and Arsène Perrilliat.

Mrs. T. G. Richardson donated to the society a copy of her address as president of the Louisiana Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Board of Missions.

Mr. E. Foster, of the Picayune, donated a scrap book of newspaper clippings, covering the political history of the State between 1871-5.

Mr. W. O. Hart stated that he would secure from the Messrs. Grunewald, the owners, the use of the Tulane Hall for future meetings of the society.

Prof. George Williamson, of the State Normal School at Natchitoches, delivered an address on the Archæology of Louisiana, and exhibited many specimens of arrowheads, flints, etc.

June 10, 1903.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$430.95.

The following resolutions reported by the committee appointed to adopt resolutions relative to Mr. G. V. Soniat, were approved:

"New Orleans, June 10, 1903.

"To the President and Members of the Louisiana Historical Society: Your undersigned Committee, appointed at the meeting held on Wednesday, May 27, 1903, to draft resolutions out of respect to the memory of the late G. V. Soniat, beg leave to report same in the following form:

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite mercy and wisdom to take unto himself our beloved and esteemed member, Gustave V. Soniat, who departed this life on Saturday, May 16, 1903; and

"Whereas, it is meet and fitting that this society, of which he was an active and influential member, should take some suitable action in the premises; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Louisiana Historical Society has heard with deep and sincere regret of the death of Mr. Soniat, which occurred while he was, apparently, in full health and vigor; be it further

"Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Soniat this society has lost a member whose usefulness was only equaled by his courtesy and kindness to all; that the State has been deprived of an estimable citizen, the bar of Louisiana of one of its distinguished members, and his family of a loving and devoted husband, father and brother; be it further

"Resolved, That as a slight token in which our deceased friend was held by us, and as a tribute to his memory, that these resolutions be spread at length upon the minutes of the society, and that a copy thereof, signed by the President and attested by the Secretary, be transmitted to the family of the deceased. Respectfully submitted.

"W. O. HART, Chairman;

"BRANCH M. KING,

"ARSENE PERILLIAT."

Mr. Hart presented a handsomely engraved copy of the resolutions, made by Mr. Percy S. Benedict, to Mr. Chas. Soniat.

The society elected the following members: Mrs. Rebecca Sulakowski, Mrs. N. A. Puech, Dr. C. Milo Brady, and Prof. John P. Pemberton.

President Fortier exhibited to the society the volume of the transcript of the documents relating to Louisiana, 1803, which had been made in Paris under the direction of Mr. Tantet.

The volume was greatly appreciated, and President Fortier was authorized to continue the arrangement with Mr. Tantet.

Rev. Father Widman, who was unable to be present to read his promised paper, sent a document copied from the church register of St. Landry, containing the comments of two priests on the cession of Louisiana in 1803.

The society adjourned until October, 1903.

Wednesday, October 21, 1903.

The regular monthly meeting was held in Tulane Hall at 8 p. m.

The Committee on the Celebration of the Centennial of the Transfer of Louisiana made its report of the program adopted, and exhibited the invitation to be sent out.

Mr. B. R. Forman donated his two recent works relating to Reconstruction in Louisiana.

Mr. Henry Vignaud donated a copy of his pamphlet, "La Route des Indes."

Mr. Charles T. Soniat presented a copy of his translation of the *Abrégé de l'Histoire de la Louisiane*, the manuscript of the Chevalier Guy Soniat du Fossat, found by Mr. Charles T. Soniat, during a recent visit to France, in the Chateau du Fossat of his ancestors.

The Executive Committee of the Society was empowered to make arrangements for a reception for the members of the American Historical Association, which would meet in New Orleans in January, 1904.

Father Widman read a paper prepared for the evening, giving an account of his life at Grand Coteau College during the Civil War. This paper was very interesting and the author was frequently applauded.

The following members were elected: Messrs. Bussière Rouen, Henry McCall, W. J. Behan, J. Creighton Mathews, George Koppl, Frank E. Bernard, Mrs. Joseph Hincks and Mrs. W. J. Behan.

November 18, 1903.

The Board of Directors of the Public Library offered the society the use of a room in the Library Building for its monthly meetings. The society accepted the offer and instructed President Fortier to convey to the Board the thanks of the society.

A letter was received from the Spanish Minister, stating that he would not be able to be present in New Orleans during the celebration, but that the Spanish Consul would act in his place.

Mr. A. J. Villere donated a printed proclamation of Laussat. Mr. B. R. Forman donated a volume, "Recueil d'arrests et autres pièces pour l'établissement de la compagnie d'occident, etc."

Hon. Joseph A. Breaux, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, read a very interesting paper on Cuba and its present condition.

The society passed a resolution thanking Mr. Louis Grunewald for allowing the society the use of a room for its meetings during the past months.

December 17, 1903.

The society held its monthly meeting in the Public Library building. A large number of members attended this meeting.

The badges and invitations for the Celebration were presented to the members, and President Fortier announced that everything was ready for the occasion.

Mr. Theodore S. Wilkinson was elected a member of the society on motion duly made and carried.

January 20, 1904.

President Fortier reported that the Centennial Celebration ceremonies had been carried out as planned, and that numerous letters had been received congratulating the society on the successful celebration.

The following persons were elected members of the society: Prof. Albert Lefevre, Rev. H. W. Foote; Major E. M. Hudson, Mr. P. F. Pescud, Mrs. Aimée Beugnot, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Arthur McGuirk, Mrs. George F. Lapeyre, Mrs. W. C. C. Claiborne, Prof. E. Woodward, Mr. H. D. Ogden, Miss Marie Ogden, Mrs. Jules Wogan, Mrs. Sidney White, Mrs. George R. Bernard and Col. F. Trepagnier.

On motion made by Hon. James S. Zacharie the society passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Louisiana Historical Society are hereby extended to the Battalion of the Washington Artillery for giving the national salute on the centennial anniversary of the transfer of Louisiana by France to the United

States, December 20, 1903, and that the President present a copy of this resolution to the Battalion of the Washington Artillery, with a centennial medal

A resolution was passed that the society offer a prize of \$20 and a centennial medal to the student of a Louisiana high school who should write the best essay on the Louisiana purchase. A committee, Hon. James S. Zacharie and Profs. Fortier and Ficklen, was appointed to take charge of the matter.

On motion of Prof. J. R. Ficklen the society passed a vote of thanks to the ladies of the society who had charge of the Colonial Ball, which contributed so much to the success of the celebration.

Miss E. E. Moss replied in a very appropriate manner on behalf of the ladies.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Zacharie, was passed authorizing Prof. Fortier to prepare a *Compte Rendu* of the Centennial Celebration, the cost of the publication not to exceed \$500.

Hon. James S. Zacharie, chairman of the Committee on Medals, gave to each member present one of the commemorative medals, and stated that he would send one to each member of the society.

These medals, which had been made from the design of Miss Jennie Wilde, a member of the society, were much admired.

Col. James D. Hill, chairman of committee, reported the following resolutions relative to the death of Mrs. W. W. King, and the society adopted them and instructed the Assistant Secretary to inscribe the resolutions in the minutes.

IN MEMORIAM.

Above the chimes of rejoicing sounds the drear toll of sorrow. While preparing for the celebration to commemorate the greatest event occurring in and to our State—the initial step toward its creation—while gathering and arranging the details which attended its actual delivery and were to be reproduced at its first centennial, while these congenial acts were the work by day and the dream by night of her who had first suggested the celebration, within this city, of the Louisiana Transfer, we were shocked to hear of her mother's death, and were roused, thereby, into tenderest sympathy with the bereaved members of Mrs. W. W. King's family, three of whom are associates in our society, and one of these a most valued, long-time officer.

We desire to express this feeling, and preserve its record, not only because of them, but in memory of the virtues of Mrs. King, who, widowed for many years through the untimely

loss of a husband of high and generous character, was a dear companion to all who knew her well.

Intellectual force gave her an insight into, and grasp upon, all subjects presented to her; while her cheerful discussion of them charmed her hearers, and impressed upon them the gentleness and courtesy of her manner, her sweetness, amiability, sympathy and kindliness.

A student of household-good, she was a motherly home-keeper, binding about her a cherishing family by the cords of love, softened and embellished by the tendrils of filial esteem and affection.

She filled her sphere of noble womanhood as conspicuously as did the male members of her family and generation do honor to their respective roles, the one as a merchant prince of this city, the other as a learned jurist and upright judge of our Supreme Court.

That generation has gone hence, and to the special mourners over this last sad loss we pour out our heart-felt sympathy.

Pitiful and vain as words must for some time be, we pray that a feeling of our kindred heartbeat may aid them in "lifting the earth-crushed heart to hope and Heaven."

February 24, 1904.

The meeting was held in the Public Library building, 610 Camp street.

The Committee on Essays made the following report, which was adopted:

The Louisiana State Historical Society, in order to encourage the study of the history of the State, offered a prize of twenty dollars in money and a medal for the best essay on the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory. This essay shall not exceed 1,500 words in length, and shall be the unaided work of a student in a public or private high school of Louisiana.

If more than one essay be written in one school, the principal or principals of the said school shall choose the best essay. All essays shall be in the hands of the Secretary of the Louisiana Historical Society by April 25, 1904.

The society adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Louisiana Historical Society has learned that archives of the colony of Louisiana are deposited at Havana: Be it resolved, that the Hon. James S. Zacharie, First Vice-President of the society, be requested to examine the said archives, and if the authorities of Cuba will transfer them to the keeping of the society, to receive them in its name and bring them to New Orleans."

Mr. J. W. Cruzat sent his resignation as treasurer, stating that it was impossible for him to serve any longer. His resignation was accepted, and the society passed a resolution thanking him for his long and valuable services, and the secretary was instructed to communicate the resolution to Mr. Cruzat.

The society elected the following officers for the year 1904: Alcée Fortier, president; James S. Zacharie, first vice-president; Gaspar Cusachs, second vice-president; George W. Young, treasurer; Miss Grace King, secretary; Charles G. Gill, assistant secretary.

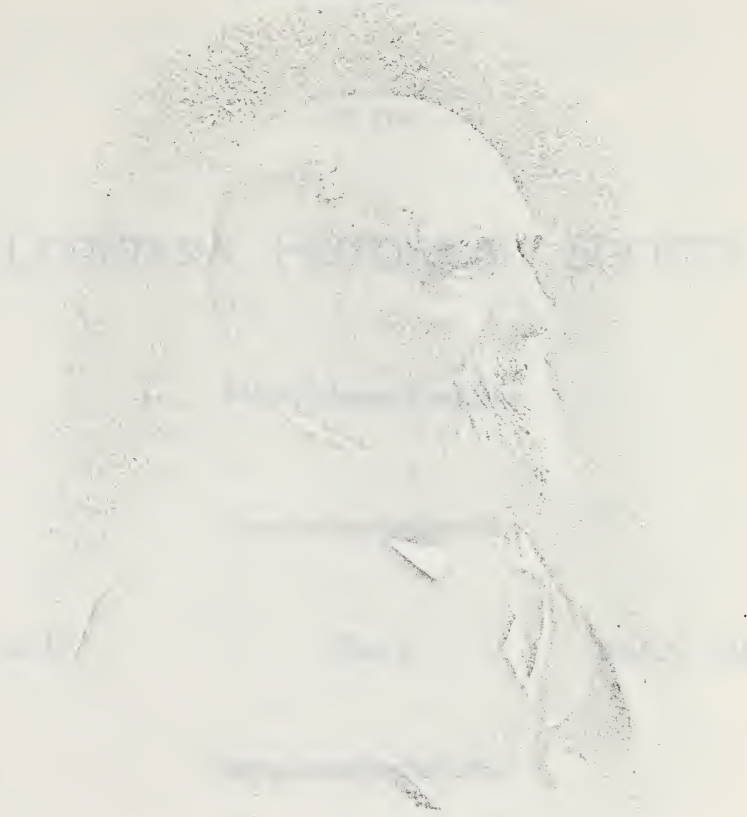
The following committees were appointed:

Committee on Finance—Henry F. Baldwin, chairman; Edgar Grima and J. W. Cruzat. Committee on Work and Archives—John R. Ficklen, chairman; T. P. Thompson and Charles T. Soniat. Membership Committee—Col. J. D. Hill, chairman; Mrs. L. A. Fortier and A. C. Phelps.

The following persons were elected members of the society: Hon. Charles F. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Bush, Miss Marcella Cusack, Miss Florence Dymond, Mr. A. A. Lelong, Mr. T. S. McLoughlin, Mrs. John Phillips, Prof. W. C. Stubbs, Mrs. W. C. Stubbs, Dr. Dalton Trepagnier, Mr. George C. Walshe, Hon. Andrew H. Wilson.

CHARLES G. GILL.

PUBLICATIONS



Charles Gayarre

PUBLICATIONS

— OF THE —

LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

New Orleans, Louisiana

Vol. III

Part 4

March, 1906

Papers read at the meeting held December 20th, 1905, to celebrate
the hundredth year of the birth of CHARLES GAYARRÉ
(born 1805, died 1895)

Louisiana Historical Society.

Résumé of the Minutes of the meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society held December 20, 1905, to celebrate the hundredth year of the birth of Charles Gayarré.

This public meeting of the society was held on Wednesday, December 20, 1905, in the hall of the Progressive Union, No. 528 Camp street.

President Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m. In calling the meeting to order, Prof. Fortier said: "Two years ago the Louisiana Historical Society celebrated the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, and it is eminently proper this year to celebrate the centennial year of the brilliant man who gave the best account of that great event. The members of this society will never forget that it was Charles Gayarré who reorganized the society in 1846, and was its president from 1860 to 1888. His work for the history of Louisiana was so important that it would be highly improper not to remember him in this, his centennial anniversary year. If France commemorated Victor Hugo and George Sand, why should not Louisiana also honor the memory of its great historian, Charles Gayarré, who has done so much for our history and our literature. If this commemoration did not take place in January, yet the year has not gone by, and the people of Louisiana will be pleased that this tribute is paid to the distinguished Louisianian."

President Fortier stated that the Executive Committee had selected December 20, 1905, for the meeting and that invitations had been issued to the public, and that an appropriate program had been prepared.

President Fortier expressed his gratification at seeing so many members and guests of the society present to do honor to the occasion.

Messrs. Hansell & Bro., Ltd., through Hon. James S. Zacharie, presented to the society a portrait of Charles Gayarré.

The society passed the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That the thanks of the Louisiana Historical Society be tendered to Messrs. F. F. Hansell & Bro., Ltd., for the donation of the portrait of the Hon. Charles Gayarré, and the society avails itself of this opportunity to express its great appreciation of the interest and the enterprise of this house in the publication of the works of this illustrious historian of Louisiana."

The program prepared for the evening was carried out and the following papers on the life and works of Gayarré were read:

"The Life of Charles Gayarré," by Judge Henry Renshaw.

"The Histories of Louisiana," by Prof. John R. Ficklen.

"Philip II," by Prof. Alcée Fortier.

"Fernando de Lemos," by Hon. H. Garland Dupre.

"Aubert-Dubayet," by Hon. James S. Zacharie.

"The School for Politics," by Hon. William O. Hart.

"The Periodical and Pamphlet Literature," by Mr. William Beer.

Mrs. Gayarré, the widow of Charles Gayarré, had been invited to attend the meeting, but could not leave Canton, Miss., where she was visiting relatives. The following letter written by her was received expressing her regret at not being present:

Dear Mr. Fortier—It is with the deepest regret that I cannot be present at the centennial of my husband's birth. The invitation was received last evening. I would be glad to hear once more the name of my husband, which should be inscribed high on the roll of fame and honor.

With many thanks for consideration and friendship, I remain,
Cordially yours, MRS. S. A. GAYARRE.

On motion, made by Mr. Thos. P. Thompson and seconded by Mr. Chas. G. Gill, the society passed resolutions regretting the absence of Mrs. Gayarré.

Mr. Pierre Chouteau, a member of the society living in St. Louis, sent the following telegram:

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20, 1905.

Prof. Alcée Fortier, President of the Louisiana Historical Society:

I regret my inability to join the Louisiana Historical Society this evening in paying a tribute of admiration and gratitude to the memory of Judge Gayarré.

The meeting was then adjourned.

CHAS. G. GILL,
Recording Secretary.

CHARLES GAYARRE.

A Lecture by HENRY RENSHAW, Read Before the Louisiana
Historical Society, Wednesday, December 20, 1905.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the order of this evening's exercises, to me the pleasing and honorable duty has been assigned of narrating something of the life of him who traced the story of Louisiana; who instructed her children by his writings, illuminated by the romance and heroism of her past; and who, carrying her name afar, "told nations she was beautiful."

Nor by the bounds of local history were his labors limited. His intellectual energies were exercised in other literary fields. He has deserved well of his State, and of his section of the Union. To the honor of Louisiana he has accomplished a great work, and he is to be included among those who early advanced the claim of the South to recognition in the domain of letters.

One day in April, a century ago, a male infant was presented for baptism in this city. In the child's veins there ran the mingled stream of French and Spanish blood. Distinction had devolved on him by virtue of his heirship, but by his labors this inheritance was to attain an added lustre. In the Cathedral's archives evidence is preserved of the solemnization of the sacramental rite. The record is in Spanish, which being interpreted is in effect as follows:

"On the 9th day of April, in this year 1805, I, Fr. Antonio de Sedella, a Capuchin, in charge of the parochial church of St. Louis in New Orleans, baptized and anointed with the holy oils a male child born on the 9th day of January of the present year, the legitimate son of Don Carlos Gayarré, and of Doña Maria Isavel Boré, natives of, but now residing near this city; paternal grandparents, Don Juan Antonio Gayarré and Doña Carlota Constanza de Grand-Pré; maternal grandparents, Don Juan Esteban Boré and Doña Juana Margarita Maria Destrehan—for

which child the sacred ceremonies were observed and prayers recited; and I named him Carlos Esteban Arturo; his sponsors were the beforementioned maternal grandfather, Don Juan Esteban Boré, and the paternal grandmother, Doña Carlota Constanza de Grand-Pré, the latter being represented by Doña Francisca Isavel Boré, aunt of the child baptized as aforesaid; which sponsors I admonished as to the spiritual affinity they then contracted. In faith whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature."

The infant who is mentioned in that old inscription became the eminent citizen whose life of noble usefulness we commemorate to-night. The ecclesiastic who officiated on the occasion of that baptism was the priest known popularly as Père Antoine, with which name much of historic and legendary interest is associated. With reference to a personage so prominent in the remote days of our city; who lives in chronicle, and survives in tradition, I may, perhaps, be pardoned for a brief digression.

Some of us, doubtless, remember Father Antoine's palm tree, which has been noted in the pages of the historian, and of which Aldrich has written so gracefully. With its coronet of plume-like leaves, it stood not far from the Cathedral. But it has perished, that solitary and venerable tree, with its mystic charm, and its suggestion of the morning-land, and the scene is the poorer for the disappearance of that incentive to the imagination.

Charles Gayarré's maternal grandfather, Jean Etienne de Boré, was the enterprising planter who, by his success in obtaining the granulation of sugar cane juice, has deserved the perpetual gratitude of his compatriots. De Boré was born in the Illinois district of the ancient territory of Louisiana. He was educated at a military institution in France. He had served in the household troops of Louis XV. as a member of the King's Guardsmen, an organization into which entrance was restricted to those of noble lineage. Later, he held the grade of captain in the cavalry command styled the "Mousquetaires Noirs." After his marriage with Jeanne Marguerite Marie Destrehan, he re-

signed his commission, and removed to Louisiana, of which colony his father-in-law had formerly been treasurer. Here he engaged in agriculture. The unsuccessful outcome of the indigo crop induced him to plant sugar cane, with a view to making sugar. In despite of earnest efforts to dissuade him, he persisted in his enterprise, which in 1795 eventuated in triumph. The estate upon which this momentous result was achieved was situated in what is now the Sixth District of New Orleans.

Don Esteban Gayarré, the great-grandfather of the historian, had accompanied Ulloa to Louisiana, where he was royal comptroller in the time of O'Reilly. Don Juan Antonio, the son of Esteban, held in the colony, for a number of years, the office of commissary of war. Don Juan Antonio was the father of Carlos Gayarré.

Much of the childhood of Charles Gayarré was spent on the estate where his grandfather De Boré had conducted the famous experiment to which allusion has been made. This plantation bordered upon the river, and was a place of pleasant habitation. Beyond a grove there rose the planter's dwelling; and there were garden and orchard and expanse of undulant and whispering canes.

Gayarré obtained primary instruction at a school which was situated on a plantation adjoining this estate, and which was attended by the children of neighboring planters. While yet quite young he was entered at the Collège d'Orléans in this city. This college was built upon property which embraced the site of the present church of St. Augustine on St. Claude street. Its president at the date of Gayarré's admission was Jules Davezac, a scholarly gentleman from the West Indies. It was Davezac's niece, the young and beautiful widow Moreau, whom Edward Livingstone wedded.

Gayarré remained at the Collège d'Orléans for a time which extended into the age of adolescence. In 1826, for juristic study and for improvement in English, he became temporarily resident in Philadelphia, remaining about three years in that city. There he read law in the office of William Rawle, the distinguished

jurisconsult. Gayarré was received into the ranks of the legal profession in Philadelphia, and shortly thereafter, returning to New Orleans, he was, in 1829, admitted to the Louisiana bar.

Upon the young lawyer literature had wrought its spell of enchantment. The history of his native Louisiana offered him an inviting theme for composition. Martin had already written upon that subject and had compiled valuable information. Martin, however, had written in English.

In the modern literature of France an incident is related which moves one with its tender note of filial devotion. Joseph Roumanille, a youthful poet of Provence, had composed some verses for his mother, and read to her one night this offering of his piety. But the verses were in French, and the mother understood not the speech which prevailed throughout the realm of which her ancient province formed a part. From the son's disappointment there germinated an enlightened ambition. He would write in the maternal dialect; poetry should be clad in the language of his mother, in the language of his people. To this incident Provencal literature owes its renaissance.

A sentiment similar to that which awoke the purpose of the youthful Provencal had inspired the resolution of young Gayarré. For those of the inhabitants of Louisiana who retained the speech of her first colonists, and knew not that of the nation with which they had become politically united, for those sons and daughters of Louisiana, he would write her thrilling history in the language of their mothers. In pursuance of this purpose he wrote and published his "Essai Historique."

Shortly prior to the appearance of this work he had been elected to the legislature as a representative from New Orleans.

It may have been because of the literary ability thus displayed that Gayarré was entrusted with the commission by the legislature of preparing its address to the French Chambers upon the revolution which brought about the overthrow of the government of Charles X.

Honorable recognition of Gayarré's worth, individual and professional, was accorded by his appointment as assistant attorney

general in 1831 by attorney general George Eustis, who was afterwards chief justice of the State. Additional appreciation of his character and ability was evinced when in the following year he was named by Governor Roman to judicial station. The compliment thus conferred was the more conspicuous as the Governor and Gayarré were politically opposed.

In Gayarré's early manhood there was dilated before him the alluring prospect of glorious opportunity. In 1835 he had been elected to the Senate of the United States. Infirmary of health denied him action upon that splendid stage. The debilitating effect of his complaint was such that he sought relief in a visit to France. The continued presence of the disease caused his resignation of his seat in the Federal Senate, and he protracted for years his residence in Europe. Avid of knowledge, he profited while sojourning beyond the sea by diligent exploration among French archives and documents for information bearing upon Louisiana history. The harvest of these researches appears in his "*Histoire de la Louisiane*," published after his return to New Orleans. As the title indicates, this work, like its predecessor, the "*Essai Historique*," was in French.

Prior to this publication he had, for a second time, been chosen a member of the legislature. To that body he was again returned in 1846, but was withdrawn therefrom by his acceptance, under appointment by Governor Isaac Johnson, of the position of Secretary of State.

Gayarré's incumbency of this office he illustrated by great and meritorious service. With the moderate amounts placed at his disposal by the State, he made valuable addition of books to its library, and acquired for the State from Spain documents important to the subject of the history of Louisiana.

It should be mentioned that before this period of his secretaryship he had succeeded in having the State purchase documents concerning its history, which were transcribed from official archives in France.

A request to Gayarré from the committee of the People's Lyceum in this city, to deliver one of the lectures of its annual

course, resulted in his lecture on "The Poetry, or the Romance of the History of Louisiana." From this initiatory lecture grew the volumes wherein he describes the vicissitudes of Louisiana in the eras of successive dominations.

On his paternal armorial escutcheon was indicated an episode of ancestral valor, in the valley of Roncal, in battle with the Moors. The valley's name was borne by his rural home amid the pines of Tangipahoa, where in the years of civil war he wrote his review of the reign of Philip II.

At the downfall of the Confederacy Gayarré was a man of greatly reduced estate, and ensuing years were consumed in a combat with adversity. To this period belong his "Fernando de Lemos," and his "Aubert Dubayet," and many articles which appeared in periodicals and in this city's newspapers. He held the position of reporter of the Supreme Court of the State, his work in that capacity being for the years 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876.

He died in this city, at an early hour of the morning, on Monday, February 11, 1895.

The fame of Gayarré rests upon what he so greatly achieved in literature. The path he trod with such bright success was the path of a lofty and beneficent ambition. His life was essentially that of the man of letters.

As stated, he was induced by unsound health to relinquish membership in the United States Senate. He was disappointed in his aspirations to a seat in the Federal House of Representatives, and although he claimed the election he declined to contest. At the beginning of the administration of President Franklin Pierce, Gayarré was suggested for the position of Minister to the Court of Spain. Pierre Soulé received the appointment.

Acknowledgment is due for the assiduous regard of Gayarré for the welfare of this society. He was active in its behalf at the time of his tenure of the office of Secretary of State. Later, he continued long in its service. By an act of the legislature approved January 16, 1860, the Louisiana Historical Society was incorporated. For twenty-eight years thereafter, until his resignation in 1888, Gayarré was the president of this society.

Although his shining childhood, and manhood's interval, opulent with abundant measure of prosperity, offer sharp contrast with the care-laden days which harassed the gray and wintry season of his old age, yet his life was proudly privileged, for he has been the benefactor of his people, and by the portion he has furnished to the intellectual treasures of his fellow-countrymen he has merited their thanks, their remembrance, their applause.

Of the stores of his vast information he willingly permitted others to partake. He was delightful in conversation. He excelled in narration; the crowded riches of his mind embellished his discourse, which was irradiate with the sparkle of humor. He was a man of exalted sentiment. He possessed a temperament which was enthusiastic; and he was gifted with a nature steeped in poesy. He was a patriot, and an encourager of learning;

“He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;

Exceeding wise, fair-spoken, and persuading:

Lofty and sour to them that loved him not;

But to those men that sought him, sweet as summer.”

JUDGE GAYARRÉ'S HISTORIES OF LOUISIANA.

PAPER BY PROF. JOHN R. FICKLEN.

Read before the Louisiana Historical Society December 20,
1905. Celebration of Mr. Gayarré's birth-year.

At this centennial celebration of the birth-year of Louisiana's great historian, I feel it an honor to be allowed to lay my humble laurel wreath upon his literary monument.

For though we may not presume to say what judgment the critic of the future may pass upon the historical works of Mr. Gayarré, it is an incontestable fact that his devotion to his State and its historical records, and his zeal in publishing to the world the fruits of his studies, have been an inspiration to all subsequent students of our local history. My own debt of gratitude to him has been greater than I can easily express. Nor was it alone by his writings and by his patriotism that he inspired those who followed along the lines of his life work. In personal interviews he was ever ready to draw upon the treasury of his recollections and to give a word of cheer to the young student. My memory recalls with infinite pleasure my last interview with him and the kindly words that he uttered.

It is well known to you all that it was in 1830 that Mr. Gayarré published his first work on Louisiana history. This was the "*Essai Historique sur la Louisiane*" (printed in New Orleans, by Benjamin Levy). In the preface he tells us that at the time of its composition he had few documents at his command, and that his essay was mainly a translation into French of Judge Martin's history of Louisiana, which he had read with much enthusiasm and which he wished to bring before those of the Creoles who were unfortunate enough not to know the English language. As an evidence of the high appreciation that his essay met with, I may add that in 1831 the Louisiana Legislature purchased 600 copies for free distribution through the

various school boards of the State—an honor that has been paid to no subsequent historian.

Of this first essay, however, Mr. Gayarré was not particularly proud, and some years later, when he had succeeded in inducing the Legislature to purchase the Magne and Margry copies of the documents in the French archives, which our society now holds in custody, he determined to publish a more ambitious work. This appeared during the year 1846 in two volumes. It was printed by Mange & Weisse, of New Orleans, and was written in French. The period covered in these volumes was from the voyage of Ponce de Leon down through the dramatic events of the Revolution of 1768-9. At the time he intended to bring the narrative down to his own day and then to translate it concisely into English for the benefit of his American fellow citizens. But this intention was never carried out. When he again took up the pen, the rising tide of Americanism almost compelled him to write in English, if he desired to appeal to a wide circle of readers. There is, therefore, no *French* history of Louisiana after the year 1770, except the "Essai Historique" of 1830, which covers the period down to 1815.

Why did Mr. Gayarré write in French at all? It was not for lack of mastery over the English language, for he was equally at home in both tongues. He himself answers the question in the preface to the two volumes we are now considering. He desired, he tells us, to write in English and thus secure a wider circulation; but his plan of composition was inconsistent with this desire. He wished to make the actors of the past tell the colonial story in their own words—to reproduce each epoch with its local color and each person with the costume of his day. In writing of his beloved mother, Louisiana, he felt that he was producing a family portrait and must not change a single lineament. These reasons and a desire to please the Creole ladies—he never forgot his double inheritance of French and Castilian gallantry—constrained him to write once more in French. The result of this, however, was that Mr. Gayarré felt compelled to banish his own point of view and to

introduce as his own only the slender thread that binds together the series of quotations he has made from the memoirs left us by the early explorers and Governors of Louisiana. The effect produced on the reader naturally lacks harmony; there are forty different styles instead of one; we seem to be reading a book of extracts arranged chronologically and accompanied only by a slender commentary. Mr. Gayarré must have recognized the error of this method of composition, for in spite of "his reverence for his beloved mother, Louisiana, and his desire not to change one lineament of her portrait," he abandoned this method in his subsequent works. Still we must commend Mr. Gayarré for the skill with which he has arranged his extracts so as to tell a continuous story. And the extracts themselves serve even now as a source book or treasure house of documents for students who have not access to the originals.

Still the method of procedure adopted by Mr. Gayarré in these volumes made the composition of his French history a far easier task than if he had attempted to pass the materials through the alembic of his own mind and to produce a more critical history.

This task Mr. Gayarré was to undertake later on in his English histories—the history of the Spanish Domination, published in 1854, and the History of the American Domination in 1866. In these works he dropped the task of the compiler and essayed the role of the true historian. He summoned to his aid not only "the angel of research," but also "the angel of meditation," which two angels, says De Quincey, must ever stand like heraldic supporters on either side of him that aspires to write history.

I believe that it is generally agreed in these two volumes Mr. Gayarré made his most valuable contribution to history.

Besides them we find that in 1855 Mr. Gayarré published a history of the French Domination (two volumes in English), thus completing his English History of Louisiana down to 1861.* The whole was reprinted in four volumes in 1885 and again in 1903.°

°The latter contains a valuable life of Gayarre, by Grace King, and a bibliography by Wm. Beer.

*The period from 1816 to 1861 is given in form of annals.

The two volumes treating of the French Domination consist of three courses of lectures, delivered by Mr. Gayarré, at various times, in the People's Lyceum of this city. It is necessary to observe that these three courses were not of uniform merit. In fact, the first course, which covered the period from De Soto to the death of Crozat, was not intended by Mr. Gayarré to be accepted as an authentic narrative. He called it "The Poetry or the Romance of the History of Louisiana." Into this he introduced such fictitious details as his fancy suggested, presenting the whole almost as if it were an historical novel. For instance, we find an interesting description of Bienville and Iberville in deep mourning weeping at the grave of Sauvole, their supposed brother, a scene which was wholly evolved from the writer's imagination. To all this Mr. Gayarré added the most charming of the legends and traditions that have gathered around our early history—fascinating stories skillfully told, that must have lent a great interest to his lectures.

At the end of this series Mr. Gayarré thought it necessary to add a note, saying: "I hope I shall be forgiven for having slightly deviated from historical truth in the preceding pages with regard to particulars which I deemed of no importance"—a forgiveness which will be easily granted by all his readers. Some readers of that day, however, knowing that the lectures contained *some* fiction, disturbed Mr. Gayarré by maintaining that they were wholly the invention of his brain and that there were no facts in them. This Mr. Gayarré denied, and, perhaps as a result, other readers have taken the invented portion for true history, which is still more unfortunate.

The second series embraces the period from 1717 to 1743—from John Law to the Marquis of Vaudreuil. "In this series," says Mr. Gayarre, "the substance of the work rests on such evidence as would be received in a court of justice [it is largely an exact translation of his French History]. Some poetical touches I did add, but these are hardly equivalent to the delicately wrought drapery which even the sculptor would deem necessary as a graceful appendage to the nakedness of the statue of truth."

The third series covers the period from 1743 to 1769—from Vaudreuil to the end of the Revolution of 1768. Here the reader feels that he treads on solid ground; for a comparison of this series with the French history of the same period shows that Mr. Gayarré translated the bulk of it, adding only such incidents and reflections as would make his lectures attractive to his hearers. He himself declares that in this last series he had changed his tone and manner, corresponding to the authenticity and growing importance of the events which he had to record, though why these events were more important or more authentic than those immediately preceding is not altogether clear. He may have had it in mind to contrast this period with the more romantic period of discovery and exploration.

In 1847 the General Assembly had given \$2,000, at the instance of Mr. Gayarré, for the purchase of copies of documents in the archives of Spain. An incomplete collection, now in the library of our society, was obtained, and with the aid of these documents and of some contemporary Spanish newspapers, which seem to have disappeared, Mr. Gayarré composed his "Spanish Domination" and published it in 1854. This was followed in 1866 by the "American Domination." In these two last volumes the author put a rein upon his imagination; he omitted even the delicate drapery that he had permitted his fancy to add to the nakedness of truth in his public lectures. His history of these two periods is strictly historical in form and matter. Our only regret is that his work degenerates into annals after the year 1815. He could have written a valuable record of the silent revolution that transformed the State in the quarter of a century that followed the victory of Jackson. It seems a pity, moreover, in view of the fact that history is so hard to separate from fiction, that Mr. Gayarré should have permitted the Poetry or Romance of Louisiana History, originally appearing separately, to be published as part of his historical series. This juxtaposition of fiction and fact makes it necessary to warn the general reader, if he wishes an authentic narrative, to read the earlier period in the French edition and then take up the English edition.

Mr. Gayarré has not escaped the charge of partiality, especially in his account of the Revolution of 1768. But he had the high ideals of a historian—he strove after accuracy and fair-mindedness. It was with just pride that he quoted a letter of the eminent historian, George Bancroft, who wrote to him: “You give at once to your State an authentic history such as scarce any other in the Union possesses. I have for years been making MS. and other collections, and the best that I have found appears in your volumes.”

If I were asked what characteristic of Mr. Gayarré’s deserved the highest praise, I should answer that he rested content with no secondary authorities, but delved deep in the records of the past to find truth and inspiration.

PHILIP II. OF SPAIN.

BY CHARLES GAYARRÉ.

A paper read before the Society, December 20, 1905,
by President Alcée Fortier.

Mr. Gayarré's "Philip II. of Spain" was published in New York in 1866 by W. J. Widdleton. The book contains an introductory letter from George Bancroft, in which the great historian says: "Mr. Gayarré has claims upon us of old. He is the author of a History of Louisiana, which is the fruit of thorough research and takes a very high rank among the best histories of the several States. His present work is written with care and vivacity; with a mind superior to the influences of superstition, and comprehensive in its study of the causes and consequences of events. He has a quick eye for the picturesque, and a rapid movement in his narrative which, if sometimes too highly ornamented, is never languid; and he clearly portrays the social and political tendencies of the reign which he describes."

The author begins the history of Philip II. by a narrative of the King's last moments on earth. He presents to us the powerful monarch on his deathbed, a prey to horrible tortures, his flesh festering away for weeks and filled with worms, and yet his will surviving the decay of his body and restraining all expressions of the intense suffering which he felt. Philip governed his immense empire as long as life was not extinct in him, and died on September 13, 1598, with religious hope and with extraordinary fortitude.

Mr. Gayarré asks himself how it was that the Spanish monarch seemed to have had no remorse for the deeds he had done, and the historian answers the question in the following manner: "This explanation and solution can be found only in the hypothesis, it seems to us, that Philip remained persuaded to the last hour of his life that he was right when he committed those acts which struck with horror his contemporaries, and are still

execrated by posterity. The peculiar idiosyncrasy of the man, the ethics of the age in which he lived, the influence of the social and political atmosphere in which he breathed since his infancy, must be taken into consideration to do justice to his character." * * * "We are afraid that there was a horrible but earnest sincerity in his crimes, an awful honesty of purpose in his villainy, a frightful delusion produced by the sophistry of iniquity, which assumed in his mind the form of the logic of rectitude."

The portrait of Philip presented by Mr. Gayarré is most graphic, and the first chapter of the book, which describes the death of the King, is original and forceful, and may be compared with some of the most striking chapters of Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution." An interesting comparison is made between Charles and Philip: The father, free, open and captivating in his manners, indefatigable in all corporal exercises, a fearless knight, a skillful warrior, who delighted in danger and in the clash of arms. The son, repulsive, sombre, taciturn, fond of isolation, physically indolent, averse to the joys of martial life, and aspiring to rule Europe from the cell of a monastery.

Philip, says Mr. Gayarré, was far from being a great statesman. He had a prodigious memory and a tireless industry, but he was incarnated despotism and had superhuman insensibility and an extraordinary faculty for deceit; in short, he was, according to our historian, the Christian Tiberius. Far be it from us to wish to defend Philip's memory, but we cannot help thinking that Mr. Gayarré was very severe in his portrayal of Philip's character, if we remember the sentences quoted above, in which the author refers to the influence of the social and political atmosphere in which the monarch lived. In this respect we wish to call attention to the remarkable address of Mr. Henry Charles Lea, President of the American Historical Association, "Ethical Values in History," read at the annual meeting held in New Orleans, in December, 1903.

Mr. Lea says that Motley represents Philip as a monster with scarce a redeeming trait, but the student in quest of truth may

ask himself, adds Mr. Lea, "whether Philip is to be held morally responsible for the crimes he committed, whether he was the misguided agent of a false standard of duty, and conscientiously believed himself to be rendering the highest service to God and to man. If the latter be the case, we must acquit Philip of conscious guilt, and reserve our censure for the spirit of the age which misled him." Mr. Lea says that the enforcement of religious unity was the primary motive of his public career and the object of almost all the acts for which we are asked to condemn him. In his persecution of the persons whom he considered heretics he acted as his contemporaries generally did, and terrible examples of such religious fanaticism may be found unfortunately in the history of nearly all the countries of Europe in the fifteenth century; in Italy, France, England, Germany, and even in Geneva. Philip, according to Mr. Lea, was no religious hypocrite, and there were relations of an unaffected tenderness between him and his daughters. Let us not endeavor to rehabilitate Philip, for surely no man would have committed the deeds of which history accuses him, if he had had a noble heart and a grand soul, but let us take him as an example of the harm that may be done through religious intolerance, and let us hope that our age will see the total disappearance from modern civilization of the spirit of Philip's time. There is little left of that baneful spirit. Let us endeavor to dispel it forever. Mr. Gayarré, in his severe estimate of Philip's character, displayed his own admirable disposition, his gentleness and nobility of soul, his hatred for intolerance, cruelty and treachery.

Our historian says that Philip was the real author of the St. Bartholomew. In this we cannot agree with him, for, in our opinion, the authors of that awful crime were Catherine de Medici and her son, the Duke of Anjou, the future Henry III., the last of the Valois Kings. Besides, the massacre was committed more for political reasons than through religious fanaticism. An accusation even worse than that of being the author of the St. Bartholomew has been made against Philip. He is

said to have been the murderer of his son, Don Carlos, whose sad fate inspired Schiller and Alfieri and many other dramatists and novelists. Mr. Gayarré relates the death of the King's son very vividly, says how the young prince had been engaged to the beautiful Elizabeth of France, whom his father took for his own wife, and how Philip had him imprisoned as having a fierce and unmanageable character, and how the young man soon sickened and died. Mr. Gayarré's narrative of this dramatic event ends with these terrible words: "Shortly after, the prince was no more, and Philip slept better." The King should have treated his son with more gentleness, but there is no doubt that Don Carlos was a madman and was very dangerous, and in incarcerating him Philip hardly acted any worse than his father, the Emperor Charles V., had done when he kept in close confinement for many years his mother, *Juana la Loca*.

Mr. Gayarré mentions the building of the Escorial and describes the palace with great force and in beautiful language. "The Escorial," says he, "is a Biblical monument, and one is almost tempted to fancy that it was planned by Moses under the inspiration of his Egyptian recollections. He who enters its sombre walls feels a creeping of the flesh, as if he was conscious of standing in the invisible presence of Jehovah. He imagines with a French writer that he hears the thunders of Sinai and the lamentations of the prophets. He has a vision of Asia, of Jerusalem, of the temple of Niniveh, of the feast of Belshazzar. The whole of the Old Testament is before him. He shudders as he advances under those gloomy vaults, when suddenly the cross of the Saviour meets his eyes, and the Calvary and Mount Tabor rise before him, the one with all the sublimity of its sufferings, and the other with all its hopes, its consoling promises and its final glorification." Throughout the book Mr. Gayarré gives admirable pen pictures, such as the description of Philip's personal appearance. The King presents himself before us as if he were living, and we see his cold blue eyes, his high forehead, his blonde hair and beard, and his dark dress over which glistens the superb collar of the Golden Fleece.

Charles bequeathed an immense empire and a tremendous power to his son, but the latter did not succeed in maintaining the high position which Spain had occupied in the reign of Charles, although Philibert Emmanuel of Savoy won for him the battle of St. Quentin and John of Austria that of Lepanto. His despotism and intolerance caused the revolt and partial loss of the Netherlands, and his Invincible Armada was destroyed by tempests and by the admirals of Elizabeth, the sister and successor of his wife, Mary. He impoverished Spain, reduced the Cortes to a nullity, annihilated the liberties of the kingdom, and in spite of the annexation of Portugal left to his successor a much weaker power than he had received from his father.

It is not a complete history of Philip that Mr. Gayarré attempts to give, but rather a succession of striking tableaux. He chooses dramatic incidents, such as the adventures of the Princess of Eboli and of Antonio Perez, and relates them, as we have already said, very vividly. We believe, however, that our distinguished historian sacrifices somewhat the sense of due proportion when he gives at such great length the history of Antonio Perez and his relentless persecution by Philip. The purpose of the author may have been to delineate more fully in the narrative of these events the character of Philip, and his book may have been conceived, as were the great tragedies of Corneille and Racine, as a psychological study, and in this our Louisiana historian succeeded fully. We regret nevertheless that he gives us only a glimpse of the chivalric John of Austria, of the cruel Alva, and of the heroic William the Taciturn. He probably thought that the subject of the rise of the Dutch Republic had been exhausted by the great Motley.

Mr. Gayarré gives an idea of the condition of science during the reign of Philip and mentions a wish expressed by the Cortes that no student of medicine should graduate before having previously obtained the degree of bachelorship in astrology, "because," they said most wisely, "practitioners, from want of a proper knowledge of the critical days and of the movements of the planets, fail to cure many patients."

The reign of Philip, which was not fortunate in political events, was rendered illustrious by the achievements of men of letters, and Mr. Gayarré, in the last chapter of his book, gives us a very interesting account of Spanish literature in the sixteenth century. It was then that lived the poets Santa Teresa de Jesus, Fernando de Herera, surnamed the Divine; Alonzo de Ercilla, the author of the epic, the "Araucana," and Fray Luis de León, whose poems are compared with some of Wordsworth's best works. It was then that the great dramatist Lope de Vega wrote his numberless plays which have made him the rival of the illustrious Calderón de la Barca. It was then that the immortal Cervantes fought at Lepanto and wrote many works which were only surpassed in 1605 by that wonderful novel, "Don Quijote de la Mancha." Many other names of distinguished writers are given by Mr. Gayarré in his review of Spanish literature, but we have no time to mention them. We have now reached the last page of our historian's book, and in concluding this short paper we wish to say that "Philip II. of Spain," by Charles Gayarré, deserves to occupy a high rank in the literature of Louisiana. It is an interesting, forceful and scholarly work .

ALCÉE FORTIER.

FERNANDO DE LEMOS.

A paper read before the Society, December 20, 1905,
by HON. H. GARLAND DUPRÉ.

Charles Gayarré's claim to admission into The Republic of Letters must, of course, rest upon the authorship of those historical works that have put him in the front rank of American historians. But his was a versatile genius, and in the course of a long and busy life he turned his pen to widely different fields of literature with the result that he produced many other works, all of which deserve attention at the hands of the student.

Of one of his non-historical works, Fernando de Lemos, it is my privilege briefly to speak to-night, through the kind partiality of our honored President, a partiality inspired, I fear, more by our past association of teacher and pupil rather than by any fitness of mine for the present task.

"Fernando de Lemos" was written soon after the Civil War, possibly during the continuance of that conflict, and was published in 1870, just as its author was entering into the dim twilight of a brilliant career. It is classed as a novel, though it hardly meets the conventional requirements of that branch of literature. It is autobiographical in form and takes its name from the teller of the story. The scene is laid principally in New Orleans, barring a few chapters devoted to a visit abroad, and the action takes place during the first half of the nineteenth century, passing from Fernando's early boyhood to his despairing and disconsolate old age. It is apparent, of course, that the author's own life and experiences have been freely utilized in the general outline and development of the book. The prevailing style is easy, fluent and graceful, a trifle too florid perhaps, but evidencing an extensive familiarity with the literature and history of many nations.

There is no attempt at sequence or plot. Chapter after chapter contains independent, unrelated incidents that could each properly stand alone. The characters one meets at the outset soon pass out of notice, and are replaced by others. All are vividly portrayed, however. It is worthy of note that the book contains no heroine and that while the whole gamut of human emotions is at some time or another touched upon, the tender passion is almost entirely ignored. There are frequent chapters altogether controversial and argumentative. Religion is the subject of protracted discussion, in which the scale is made invariably to balance strongly in favor of the accepted principles of Christianity. Paul Hamilton Hayne, a sympathetic biographer, tells us that one of Mr. Gayarré's most cherished treasures was a letter received by him from a woman soon after the publication of "Fernando de Lemos," in which she declared that a perusal of the book had restored her weakening faith in God. Other subjects discussed at length are the origin and characteristics of the Jewish race, the place of the lawyer in modern life, and the all-absorbing problem of his day, and ours, the negro question. There are likewise charming bits of historical reminiscences inspired by a foreign sojourn, and even more valuable pictures of life in Louisiana about the time of her admission into the Union—a phase of our life about which Gayarré wrote with authority. Indeed, to those interested in the history of Louisiana, the warm local atmosphere investing the entire volume will afford its chiefest charm.

With the opening chapter we are at once on familiar ground. Fernando de Lemos, at the time seven years old, is a student at the College of Orleans, then located at the corner of Hospital and St. Claude streets, where the Church of St. Augustine now stands—the first educational institution incorporated by the Legislature of Louisiana. That institution was short lived, and when it disappeared left behind few traces of its existence, to quote the author, "save a few sexagenarian gentlemen who, by their classical attainments and refined manners, showed that the defunct institution was not without its merits." The de-

scription of Fernando's various teachers is a piece of delightful character study. They were all evidently men of strong physical and mental individuality. Davezac, called Titus by his pupils, in whom it was difficult to tell which predominated, the gentleman or the scholar, as though the two were antagonistic. Rochefort, with the club-foot, and therefore surnamed Tyrtaeus, drinking cup after cup of coffee and giving vent to shrill, short whistles—a monomaniac in his aversion to mathematics and in his devotion to the classics, who shared his private apartments with well loved pupils and was wont to escort them to the old theatre in Orleans street; Tinturier, with a passion for the exact sciences, and a propensity for falling asleep while lecturing to his students (a failing of latter-day professors as well); Selles, the drawing-master, who declaimed passages from Corneille and Racine and cuffed and beat those students who did not promptly weep at his renditions. One readily agrees with the author that there was never so restricted a spot on earth where so many oddities were assembled, but Gayarré dwells on them with gentle touch and loving recollection; after the lapse of a half century of worldly activity and strife he reverts with evident pleasure to these college days. And so with us all: *Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.*

One need recall but two of De Lemos' fellow pupils, one a charity student, Trevine, the son of a mysterious Spaniard who kept a cigar store at the corner of St. Philip and Conde streets, as beautiful as he was bashful, between whom and De Lemos there sprung up a Damon and Pythias-like of friendship; and Verdier, the son of a rich sugar planter, one of "the molasses aristocracy," as he is quaintly dubbed, whose vicious temperament finds expression in a burly nose of the Cyrano type, which bleeds profusely whenever good fortune befalls his playmates. Alas, has he not his descendants in our own times, though possibly they do not betray their feelings in so sanguinary a manner?

This school life covers a number of years, during which Trevine's father dies, and bequeaths to his son a Spanish title of high degree and princely estates, which Trevine leaves college

to assume. In these early pages there are interesting references to Pere Antoine, Father Antonio de Sella, who christened Gayarré, and whose waving palm in the rear of the old Cathedral for a long time promised to be a monument more lasting than brass. The author relates the memorable anecdote of how his outraged parishioners, on learning at mass one Sunday morning that their beloved Padre had been suspended by the Bishop, drove that dignitary from his Episcopal Palace in their resentment and rage. Mariquita, the half-crazed negress, wandering through the Vieux Carre, uttering her wild prophecies of impending disaster, must be the prototype of that other unfortunate so familiar to the present frequenter of the Old Cabildo.

After De Lemos reaches manhood the scene shifts from Louisiana. Illness overtakes him and he goes to La Belle France in search of health, just as Gayarré himself was compelled to do after his election to the Senate of the United States. The chapters devoted to his stay in France are extremely interesting, relating as they do Gayarré's own personal impressions of the celebrities whom he met in his seven years' residence abroad. There is an account of his presentation to Louis Philippe, the Citizen-King, who had, many years before, enjoyed the hospitality of Gayarré's grandfather's home in far-away Louisiana, an account which the author concludes with this pathetic lament: "The King has now no other roof to shelter him than the vault of an English tomb, his sons are in exile, and he who witnessed their royal splendor has also felt the vicissitudes of fortune and is now in his own native land a ruined man—a political outlaw—a sort of nondescript being who is declared to be without right; truly, it is sad to live many years."

It is interesting to note that at a ball at the Tuilleries in the early '30's. at a time when secession was not contemplated, though generally conceded, this trans-Atlantic potentate predicted our own civil strife. Said he: "I do not wish to be a prophet of evil, but you, as a people, have conflicting interests and ambitious and unappeasable jealousies. You have the

Puritans in the north and the Cavaliers in the south, Democracy with its leveling rod, and Aristocracy with slavery raising its haughty head in the other section and creating a social elegance, a superiority of breeding, and race, which must incite the intense hatred of your antagonists. Hence deadly conflicts, political convulsions and social transformations." And again the author gives vent to the sigh of disappointment—"I wish that there had been less of the spirit of prophecy in it—where is now the Orleans Dynasty? and what of me?—alas!"

Other interesting personages described are Balzac, whose fame is now world-wide, but who was then complaining of the absence of an international copyright law; and De Tocqueville, whose great work on Democracy found no readers, according to his own statement. As the result of a visit to his boyhood friend, Trevine, in Spain, we are treated to some delightful historical anecdotes attaching to the various towns and places traversed on the journey. Orleans recalls Agnes Sorrel, the favorite of Charles VII., and Joan of Arc; Tours brings to mind the celebrated Cathedral; Chinon recalls that it is the birthplace of Rabelais. On passing an imposing building, the coach driver explained: "This is the chateau of the Baroness Dudevant, she who calls herself George Sand and dresses like a man. They say that she is somebody in Paris, but *ici ce n'est pas grand chose*." A prophet is ever without honor in his own country.

De Lemos finds Trevine a Carlist sympathizer and a participant in the civil war then raging in Spain. Soon after the reunion of the two friends the Spaniard is slain in battle and De Lemos returns to Louisiana.

The balance of the story, comprising more than two-thirds of the volume, takes place in New Orleans, and Tintin Calandro is its central figure. Tintin is the sexton of the old St. Louis Cemetery, whose acquaintance De Lemos makes through a midnight visit to the grave of a dead friend. The acquaintance thus begun develops into an intimacy that endures for many years, and night after night, after the city is enveloped in sleep, De

Lemos and Calandro meet in the old burial ground and indulge in the various religious, philosophical and moral discussions which form a large part of the book and to which I have heretofore alluded. The interment of some new person, or the sepulchre of someone long dead, serves to introduce these themes. To the outside world Tintin is merely the sexton of a cemetery, but De Lemos discovers him to be a man of unusual intellectual attainments, of profound erudition, with unequaled mastery over the violin, who had once enjoyed a prominent position in France and had sought refuge here in the home of the dead, to hide forever his identity. His is the genius of madness. With all of his learning he is eccentric, sees visions, holds converse with the occupants of the tombs in his charge.

One night the tomb of Francis Xavier Martin furnishes the basis for discussion between this queerly assorted pair. It is a chapter of absorbing interest, in which is related the entire career of this remarkable man, from his humble birth in the city of Marseilles to his rise to the Chief Justiceship of the State of Louisiana. His physical appearance and peculiarities, including his avarice and his cruelty to his slaves, are faithfully portrayed; one can almost see the blind old miser tottering through the streets, ejaculating "poor me, poor me," with the faithful slave following in his wake. The cause celebre that ensued upon his death, as the result of a blind man making an olographic will, is adverted to. As Martin was Gayarré's forerunner in the field of Louisiana history, the following quotation is interesting, as showing the estimate in which the latter held the former: "Judge Martin wrote two histories, one of North Carolina and the other of Louisiana, which I have read with pleasure and profit, but they are as lifeless as the minutes and records of proceedings in a court of justice."

On another occasion, the attempt to induce De Lemos to run for office brings forth a disquisition on the emptiness of fame; the disappointments of public life, the proverbial ingratitude of republics. De Lemos—that is to say, Gayarré—tells of a visit paid by him, shortly after his admission to the bar in Philadel-

phia, to the Washington home of Henry Clay, then the Olympus of all that was admirable and noble in the world. The younger man having expressed a desire to enter upon a public career, and to emulate the success of the Millboy of the Slashes, Clay replies, "Beware and reflect—statesmen are few—politicians are many; I have been thus far, I believe, one of the most successful politicians in the United States, and yet allow me to say to you before we part, what I have said to my own sons—Be a dog rather than a politician." Be it said, in passing, however, that the advice of Henry Clay has not served to extinguish the genus politician.

There are several chapters devoted to that most fascinating figure in our history, Dominique You, the associate in piracy of Lafitte. His wonderful career is related, and to him is ascribed the mysterious disappearance of Theodosia Burr, the beautiful daughter of Aaron Burr, who falls into the hands of Dominique You and his pirate band and is put to death by Dominique You to save her from the more terrible fate that awaits her at the hands of his associates. Of special interest is the account of the part played by Lafitte and Dominique You at the battle of New Orleans, where they and their bands of pirates so valiantly assisted "Old Hickory" in obtaining his victory over Pakenham.

There is neither time nor necessity to dwell further upon the story. Tintin Calandro dies, leaving papers and effects behind him that confirm the fact that he had once been a prominent figure in French affairs. De Lemos is made his universal legatee, and in the frame of a painting bequeathed to him he finds, after a delay of many years, and as the result of a visit from Calandro from the spirit world, a large sum of money, which forever puts De Lemos out of want. He retires from the world, purchases a little home in sight of the St. Louis Cemetery, and signifies his intention to devote his declining years to writing a sequel to Fernando de Lemos, under the name of "Aubert Dubayet," should the present volume of "Fernando de Lemos" receive a welcome at the hands of the reading public. How well he accomplished that task will be told you by Hon. James S. Zacharie, who has been chosen to review "Aubert Dubayet."

AUBERT DUBAYET, OR THE TWO SISTER REPUBLICS

 BY THE HON. JAMES S. ZACHARIE.*

In the year 1882, Charles Gayarré, at the age of 75 years, and after he had written the *History of Louisiana* and several other works, produced "*Aubert Dubayet, or the Two Sister Republics*," an historical novel, in which are presented the heroes of the American Revolution and the leading men of the French Revolution of 1792.

The historical trend of Gayarré's mind, influenced no doubt by his Southern surroundings in an old city, was tinged with a leaning towards romance, and these two streams of thought that flowed from his fertile brain were united in the production of a book of twenty-eight interesting chapters. Gayarré did not desire to call this work of his mature age a novel, or even an historical novel, but sought to picture historical characters as if they were living, their conceptions of perfect liberty, their struggles of mind and their labors in the foundation of two modern republics. Therefore, in his prefatory remarks, the author, with eloquent words, explains the scope of his work when he says:

"In this work the substance is history; the form only is romance. It cannot, therefore, be properly called a novel. It is history, but with its nudities embellished under the glittering gossamer veil of fiction. History is marble, and remains forever cold, even under the most artistic hand, unless life is breathed into it by the imagination,—that creative power granted by God to man. Then the marble becomes flesh and blood,—then it feels, it thinks, it moves, and is immortal. This is what I have attempted."

The work differs from the modern historical novels, such as those of Muhlbach and others, and portrays deeper thoughts and

*This paper, read before the Society, December 20, 1905, was the last historical work of the late James S. Zacharie.
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greater actions than the sayings and doings of the gilded butterflies of European courts; from the modern novels it differs still more, as in these works, usually, the first chapter pictures the scene of the plot, in the second the identity of the hero and heroine is concealed, in the succeeding chapters the plot is laid and thickens, and in the last chapters is worked up to a climax and denouement, leaving several intervening chapters padded in, not only to amuse the reader, but to fill up the book.

AN OUTLINE OF THE BOOK.

In this work Gayarré avoids all such commonplace plans, and after introducing his heroes in Louisiana, travels away with them into the maelstrom of the politics of the eighteenth century. Four characters are portrayed in the work, and around them are grouped historical personages and incidents which overshadow them so completely that their identity is lost.

CHARACTERS IN THE BOOK.

The principal character, Aubert Dubayet, is a young Louisianian of 1759, the scion of an old family—refined, brave and chivalrous; then comes his friend, the Abbé Viel, a pedantic Jesuit priest, always quoting Latin; then Joseph Lakanal, a cidevant priest, an old member of the Convention, who voted for the death of the King—a learned professor of belles lettres, who took refuge in Louisiana and was the President of the College of Orleans for several years; and, finally, Augustin Calandro, a musician of the Princess de Lamballe and a friend of Dubayet, familiarly known as Tintin Calandro, who, after the revolutionary storms in France, became crazy and, recovering partly his reason, died as the sexton of the Old St. Louis Cemetery.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE WORK.

In the first chapters, Aubert Dubayet learns from his mother, with the approval of her confessor, the Abbé Viel, "the terrible secret" (as it is called in the book) that the girl to whom he is

engaged, Mademoiselle Emilie de Maison Rouge, is his natural sister. In the depths of his despair at the frustrated marriage, he leaves Louisiana forever, goes to France, obtains from Marshal Rochambeau, an old friend of his family, the appointment to a lieutenancy in the army about to sail to America, and determines to seek death on the battlefield. Lieutenant Dubayet sails for America with his regiment, is promoted to a captaincy for bravery, and becomes acquainted with Washington and the men of the Revolution, and thus observes the foundation of the new republic. He returns to France, and in the Province of Dauphiné, from which his family came, he meets Mirabeau, Lafayette, and others, and these men, with the events leading up to the great French Revolution, including the famous midnight interview of Marie Antoinette on the terrace of Versailles, are deftly woven into several chapters. The men and characters of the Revolution appear, and their theories and discourses are given in a conversational tone that interests the reader; for there appear the sanguinary Marat, Charlotte Corday, his beautiful assassin; Robespierre, called the incorruptible; the wily Abbé Sièyes, with his constitutional theories; the profligate Duke of Orleans, the Girondists and their last hours; the violent Jacobins, the Sans Culottes, the Mountain party, and the time-server Talleyrand. Their discussions, their pet theories, are all given to the reader in such words as to make him imagine that he is present and taking part in solving the questions.

END OF AUBERT DUBAYET'S LIFE.

In the midst of these stirring times Dubayet has risen to the grade of general, takes part in several successful battles of the Republic, and is finally sent as Ambassador to the Sublime Porte. Shunned there by his associate diplomats as being the representative of a set of sanguinary madmen, who spurned the doctrine of the divine right of kings, and had overturned all legitimate authority in France, Dubayet finally won their esteem, and at the early age of 38 years died at Constantinople in 1797.

THE APPENDIX.

After recounting the throes of the revolutionary period, Gayarré closes the volume with a short appendix, placing before the reader in concise language "the last agonies of the ancient Roman republic, when perishing under the deadly effects of lawlessness and corruption," as an example of the transformation of social and political conditions out of which chaos rose permanent governments.

VALUE OF GAYARRÉ'S BOOK AS AN HISTORICAL COMPENDIUM.

To the student of history the work is a valuable one, as it gives in a concrete form the opinions of the men of that important era, their discussions and the narrative of stirring events, both in America and France, that finally brought order out of chaos, and laid the foundations of modern liberal parliamentary governments. Many incidents, facts and anecdotes that make up history were thus gathered together by Gayarré, so that AUBERT DUBAYET or THE TWO SISTER REPUBLICS is a valuable contribution to literature, and while its proper title should be AUBERT DUBAYET AND HIS TIMES, we are thankful to our fellow Louisianian for the work in which with his usual eloquent and lofty style, he has made us acquainted with the men of that important epoch of the world's history.

THE SCHOOL FOR POLITICS.

A paper read before the Society December 20, 1905, by MR. W.
O. HART.

So universal is it to regard Gayarré as an historian—the historian of Louisiana—that it seems almost like passing from the sublime to the ridiculous to consider him as the author of a play. It is, however, evident that though “The School for Politics” is in dialogue form, and is called a dramatic novel, there never was any intention of its being produced on the stage; nor could it well be so produced.

I say this, notwithstanding that Paul Hamilton Hayne, the Southern poet, in speaking of the work, says that it has “sparkling vivacity,” “constant movement,” “ingenuity of plot,” “ironic humor,” “solid wisdom” and “penetrating judgment.”

Leaving out of discussion “wisdom” and “judgment,” in my humble opinion, the book lacks every one of the four elements necessary for a play as mentioned by Hayne, who, in concluding his review, knew of “no reason why it [“The School for Politics”] should not prove a successful acting play.” He was frank to admit, however, that “it was obviously conceived with no such design.”

The human element as we understand it in dramatic literature, or more properly speaking, dramatics, is wholly wanting; it is true a love story runs through the book, but the situations surrounding it are forced, and the total absence of climaxes and striking situations is noticeable throughout. The humor of the book, if there is any, I believe could be discovered only by a constant reader of the English “Punch.”

The inability to find any local contemporary criticism of the book detracts very much from my ability to discuss it as it should be discussed before this society. DeBow’s Review, soon after the appearance of the book, contained the following, probably copied from a New York journal:

"This is an admirable hit at the tergiversations and somersaults of the politicians of the day. The author, as usual in all such cutting sarcasms, disclaims all intention to be personal in his delineation of the characters of his drama; and indeed there is so much that every mere politician, in every section of the country, might take to himself, that we have no reason to doubt that the scenes of political degradation he describes are altogether fictitious. The author is known to us as a gentleman of high standing in New Orleans, whose occasional visits to this city have made him acquainted with most of our eminent men, who will no doubt be ready to testify to his respectability, and to his entire freedom from all malevolent design in the construction of his dramatic novel. The characters are, in truth, so well delineated that every reader will fancy that the author had some particular individual in his eyes of his own familiar acquaintance. So it is, and must be, with all true painters of nature; the individual is but a type of his kind, and a description sufficiently correct to lead us to a knowledge of the genus cannot but be recognized as a faithful portrait of every individual and the family. Those to whom the several characters are applicable would do well to profit by the useful moral which the book is intended to convey. All readers will find amusement in the life-like scenes which it depicts."

It will be noted that this reviewer was of the opinion that the characters in the play were not intended to represent actual personages, then prominent in politics, and the author in his preface to the second and third editions disclaimed any such intention, using somewhat similar language.

This preface is well worthy of consideration, and I therefore embody it in full as follows:

"My object in writing the work which I lay before the public, under the title of 'The School for Politics,' was to attack evils which have become so serious as to be alarming, and not to strike at any party or individual. It is well known, however, that there is a natural disposition in the human mind to seek eagerly and ferret out personal allusions in all works of this

kind, and applications are made which are always painful to the author. It is against this probable perversion of my intentions that I intend to guard by stating that all the characters I have delineated are fictitious, although there is but too much reality in the scenes of political degradation I have described."

Notwithstanding, however, the denial of the author, it is perfectly evident that at least two of the characters of the book were intended to represent two persons more or less prominent in the political affairs of this State at the time the book first appeared; that is, 1854.

One of these characters is Randolph, a member of the State Senate, with whose election to the United States Senate the play closes.

As a member of the State Senate, he disclaimed all desire for political preferment, and was so little interested in the affairs of his State that his vote for United States Senator was invariably blank, but he was very careful that on each ballot the votes of the other members of the Legislature should be so divided that there would be no election, and his plan, finally successful, was to draw support from the other prominent candidates to some undisclosed candidate to be presented when the time for action arrived; before many pages of the book have been read, it becomes evident to the reader that this undisclosed candidate was to be Randolph himself.

A striking coincidence with a recent senatorial election in this State is found in the removal to his home of the Representative from the Parish of St. Tammany, just before what was expected would have been the final vote. Other means for preventing a choice were the arrest of one of the members for intending to fight a duel, to which he had been incited by Randolph; and, most mysterious of all, the locking in his own cellar by Randolph, unknown of course to anyone, of Beckendorf, a naturalized foreigner, wealthy brewer, and member of the Legislature.

To those familiar with the political history of Louisiana of the time, it is easy to recognize in Randolph the man who was.

elected Senator, and who it is often asserted was the master of the State then and afterwards.

It is well known that our author expected to be appointed Minister to Spain; his talents and his devotion to the State entitled him to the appointment, if made from this State, but he was not appointed, though this State did furnish the Minister, and Beckendorf but thinly disguises Gayarré's appreciation of the successful appointee.

Mr. Gayarré had been always phenomenally successful in his political aspirations, so that when the times had changed he could not appreciate the fact that he was no longer the choice of the people. In this sense I use the word "people" ironically, meaning of course, the few who in 1854 chose the officers of the State, as a few have so often done it since. Mr. Gayarré, when elected to the United States Senate, received sufficient votes of the opposition party to carry him to success; his election to the Legislature before and after that time was easy, and his incumbency of the office of Secretary of State by appointment of two different Governors, and for over seven years, was a just tribute to his worth and position; but when the change came he was not prepared to accept the inevitable, and "The School for Politics" was the result.

In Paris the book was well received, frequently reviewed and translated into French by a former Minister to the United States. This was a tribute to the literary excellence of the work, and viewed from afar, without reference to Louisiana politics, I can well understand how it would create considerable interest and be appreciated for its merits alone.

The only reference in a Louisiana journal that I have been able to find, discusses, strange to say, not the book, but attacks the author. The "Louisiana Courier," published in New Orleans, under the pretext of criticism, accused Mr. Gayarré of being a "haughty aristocrat," "a despiser of the democracy," and "one who had abandoned and ridiculed his people." Such charges, of course, were utterly unfounded and the reply thereto by Mr. Gayarré was dignified and in every way worthy of his fame and reputation.

To discuss political questions in the abstract and in the form of fiction can be done only by one who is cold and devoid of personal feeling.

Mr. Gayarré, with his intense patriotism, great enthusiasm and fervent nature, was not the man for such an undertaking.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAMPHLET AND PERIODICAL LITERATURE OF CHARLES GAYARRE.

A paper read before the Society, December 20, 1905,

by MR. WILLIAM BEER.

The circumstances of Mr. Gayarré's life, his early entrance into politics and his later freedom from active business, led to the production of many contributions to pamphlet and periodical literature. It is convenient to treat them separately. The pamphlets known to exist are the following:

1826. Discours adresse a la legislature en refutation du rapport de Mr. Livingston sur l'abolition de la peine de mort. N. O. p. 8.

1827. Aux Electeurs de l'Etat de la Louisiane. Reponse du Creole au Dernier Pamphlet du Citoyen Naturalise. Nouvelle Orleans, pp. 23.

Sixteen lines of poetry with Reponse du General Jackson a la Resolution du 30 Decembre, 1814. This relates to the contest between Mazureau and Gayarré.

1847. Report of the Secretary of State on Public Education, p. 8.

1850. Report of the Secretary of State on the State Library. Baton Rouge, p. 18.

This valuable document contains a list of the additions to the library made during the term of Judge Gayarré's secretaryship, and also the correspondence with Señor Pascual de Gayangos respecting the acquisition of Spanish documents. One paragraph in it should lead to the discovery of a hitherto unknown history of the State. It is as follows: "I may, likewise,

have access to a private collection of original papers, belonging to a descendant of one of the Governors of Louisiana, among which there is, I am told, an excellent history of Louisiana, written in French, by a gentleman of the name of Senlis, in his own handwriting, being original, and never printed. The gentleman I allude to resides at Cuenca."

1852. Address to the Graduates of the Centenary College, Delivered at Jackson, La., on the 28th July, 1852. N. O. p. 10.

1853. Address to the People of the State, on the Late Frauds Perpetrated at the Election Held on the 7th Nov., 1853, in the City of New Orleans. N. O., p. 16.

1854. Letter to the Editor of the Washington Union, D. C., (about the "School for Politics,") p. 11.

A personal explanation in answer to an article in the Louisiana Courier.

1854. Address to the General Assembly of the Know Nothing Party held in Philadelphia in May, 1854, p. 34.

1854. Influence of the Mechanic Arts on the Human Race. Two Lectures Delivered before the Mechanics' Institute of New Orleans, and also before the Franklin Institute at Mobile. N. Y., p. 86.

The last thirteen pages of this consist of a reprint of the address delivered to the graduates of Centenary College in 1852.

1855. Address to the People of Louisiana on the State of Parties. New Orleans, p. 40.

1857. A Sketch of General Jackson. N. O. p. 21.

1857. A Sketch of Jackson: By Himself. N. O., p. 21.

- (1861.) Letter from Judge Gayarré. The Cession of Louisiana to the United States, p. 4.

1865. Dr. Bluff in Russia, or the Emperor Nicholas and the American Doctor. A Comedy in Two Acts. N. O., p. 49.

(1873.) Address to the Voters of the First Congressional District, p. 11.

1874. The Financial and Political Condition of Louisiana. N. O., p. 28.

This consists of a number of letters to the editor of the New York Times, calling attention to the vast increase in taxation as compared between 1850 and 1873, and also of a criticism on a speech of Mr. Horatio N. Ogden.

1876. Biographical Sketch of John Rutledge of South Carolina, one of the Signers of the Constitution of the United States. N. O., p. 16.

1885. The Creoles of History and the Creoles of Romance. A Lecture Delivered in the Hall of the Tulane University, New Orleans, on the 25th of April, 1885. N. O., p. 32.

An answer to Mr. Cable's statements about Louisiana containing in the early part an admirable summary of the early social conditions of the colony.

His principal contributions to periodical literature were:

1854. Influence of Mechanic Art. In De Bow's Review, Vol. 17, p. 220.

1883. Historical Sketch of Pierre and Jean Lafitte, the Famous Smugglers of Louisiana, 1809-1814. In Magazine of American History, Vol. 10, p. 15.

1885. Character of Andrew Jackson. In Magazine of American History, Vol. 13, p. 161.

1885. W. H. Seward on Reconstruction. In Southern Bivouac. New Ser., Vol. 1, p. 521.

1886. Famous Lafittes at Galveston. In *Southern Bivouac*. New Ser., Vol. 2, p. 176.
1887. A Louisiana Sugar Plantation of the Old Regime. In *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. 74, p. 15.
1888. The New Orleans Bench and Bar in 1823. In *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. 77, p. 12.
1889. Barthelemy De Macarty's Revenge. In *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. 80, p. 5.
1890. Literature in Louisiana. In *Belford's Magazine*, Vol. 5, p. 14.
1890. Winning a Wife in Louisiana in the Olden Time. In *Belford's Magazine*, Vol. 5, p. 13.
1891. The Women of Louisiana. In *Belford's Magazine*, Vol. 6, p. 11.
1892. La Fontaine; A Psychological Study. The Phenomenon of Co-Existent Idiocy and Genius in the Same Man. In *Belford's Magazine*, p. 20.

This was one of the pioneer essays in a study which has since been applied to many celebrated authors.

Some others are mentioned by Miss King in her biography at the commencement of the new edition of Gayarré's history. Doubtless many were published anonymously.

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